

of Atlanta and its surroundings are always appreciated methods. They continue to be used.

NOTHING

in Men's and Boys'

thing but the best finds

LORING

rooms, and a purchase

with it a guarantee

HATS

is the high place upon

business has been pitched

twenty-five years. We

BISHINGS

parations for this No-

thing. The extent and

stock should number

our patrons.

H BROTHERS

44 Whitehall.

DAL!

ETAIL.

DOMESTIC

\$3.50

-TO-

\$6.00

PER TON.

AL!

BELL,

Phone 394.

PERTON

ONS,

NE 203.

PHONE 356.

ELICO

NTHRACITE

and Corner Simpson

veling Bags.

le Cases.

Outfits.

assortment at the

ocket Books, Card

ases, Collar and

Tool Bags, Etc.

& KAUFMAN.

Whitchall St.

alise Repairing.

957, 2 Calls

LEDGERS,

& Cash Books,

Hading,

TROTYPING

Etc., of

Company.

NTA, GA.

68

UTE

CIGARETTE HABITS.

strictly confidential.

GA.

Control of the Senate.

The democrats will still control the senate.

That is, the present organization will

remain intact during the fifty-fourth con-

gress. It is true that neither the demo-

crats nor the republicans are in the ma-

jority in the senate. The populists hold

the balance of power. The republican

leaders have, however, decided not to at-

tempt to overthrow the present organiza-

tion for the reason that it would simply

lead to the elevation of the populist sen-

tators to high committee assignments

and would not in any way benefit the repub-

lican party.

They do not wish to attempt to trade

with the populists to combine with them in

a reorganization of the senate because it

would result in no benefit to their party even could they effect such a combination.

The republicans prefer, under the circum-

stances, for the senate to remain under its

present organization, and in the event the

populists attempt to bring about a change

in order to elevate themselves it is said that the republicans will vote with the democ-

rats to prevent it.

The republican senators do not care to

be held responsible for tariff or financial

legislation in a year preceding a presidential election.

Livingston on Bonds.

Colonel Livingston is very hot in his

criticism of the bond issue. He has been

scarcely absent from the departments for several

days, gathering in a few belated offices

for his constituents, but after the de-

# THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

## TEN PAGES

VOL. XXVII.

ATLANTA, GA., THURSDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 22, 1894.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

### THEY DO NOT SPEAK.

Ex-Secretary Fairchild and the President  
Have Drifted Apart.

THE FORMER IS ACTING UGLY  
He Appears to Be Trying to Make  
Trouble for the Treasury.

MR. CLEVELAND IS BUSY WRITING

That Baltimore Plan Is Not Absolute Per-  
fection, However, and It Is Worry-  
ing the President No Little.

Washington, November 21.—(Special)—Reports from New York received at the treasury department are to the effect that the gold reserve was not interfered with today. The department officials in consequence feel just a little better, but they expect big drafts Friday and Saturday. The fact that ex-Secretary Fairchild's bank has drawn more than a million of gold from the subtreasury this week has led to much comment here. Fairchild seems to be attempting to make the bond issue a failure. It is said he will send back for several more drayloads of gold between now and Saturday.

In speaking of Fairchild's action today a New York financier said: "The action of his bank in wantonly depleting the gold reserve at a time like this has the appearance of a plan to make the treasury troublous. You know Fairchild and Cleveland are friends no longer. They are not on speaking terms. Why? Well, the truth is not exactly known, but the reason is im-  
plicated in Cleveland's failure to in-  
vestigate Fairchild into the present crisis."

The treasury people at last decided that other means besides bonds must be resorted to for replenishing the gold reserve, and they are talking about a law making a portion of all customs dues payable in gold coin. That, however, has the same objection as issues of bonds. Gold for that purpose can likewise be drawn from the treasury.

Mr. Cleveland is at work all the time these days on his message. He remains out at Woodley working on it. The final part is giving him no end of trouble. He is beginning to discover objections to the plans mapped out for him by his New York banker friends.

Pugh Is Not Hopeful.

Senator Pugh, of Alabama, arrived this morning. He does not take a very hopeful view of the outlook. "I do not hesitate to say," said he, "that I look for little in the direction of legislation such as I would like to see enacted. An entire revision of our currency system is necessary and our finances should be thoroughly overhauled, but there can be no hope for the free coinage of silver, or even the greater use of silver, during the present administration. For that reason it would be useless to attempt to pass a coinage bill. Still, there will no doubt be a great deal of discussion on this subject during the coming session and legislation may grow out of it sooner or later. So far as the tariff is concerned, I believe the people will demand that that be left alone for a while. The tariff is not the issue now anyway. The one subject now must be finance and our currency. There is very little probability of any one of the popular bills passed by the house during its closing hours at the last session ever passing the senate, and the public is taking very little interest in them anyhow."

Is It to Be a Dead Letter?

Treasury officials say the income tax cannot be collected until congress makes an appropriation to pay the expenses of the work. The tax on incomes over \$4,000 for the year 1894 is due on January 1st, but until congress appropriates \$50,000 to pay for the force to be employed in collecting it is said at the treasury department that the work cannot be commenced.

It is hinted about the treasury that the tax never will be collected. It is said that Mr. Cleveland construes the result of the election as a repudiation of the tax and that he would prefer congress not make an appropriation to collect it.

It is apparently already that a vigorous fight, led by Hill in the senate and Cockran in the house, will be made against the appropriation, the defeat of which will mean the repeal of the tax by nullifying the provisions of the tariff law providing for its collection. With the republicans and a few democrats arrayed on his side, if Hill makes the same vigorous fight he made last year against the income tax law, he can possibly kill the appropriation. Thus, after all, it may be that we shall have no revenue from the income tax law.

Control of the Senate.

The democrats will still control the senate. That is, the present organization will remain intact during the fifty-fourth con-

gress. It is true that neither the demo-

crats nor the republicans are in the ma-

jority in the senate. The populists hold

the balance of power. The republican

leaders have, however, decided not to at-

tempt to overthrow the present organiza-

tion for the reason that it would simply

lead to the elevation of the populist sen-

tators to high committee assignments

and would not in any way benefit the repub-

lican party.

They do not wish to attempt to trade

with the populists to combine with them in

a reorganization of the senate because it

would result in no benefit to their party even could they effect such a combination.

The republicans prefer, under the circum-

stances, for the senate to remain under its

present organization, and in the event the

populists attempt to bring about a change

in order to elevate themselves it is said that the republicans will vote with the democ-

rats to prevent it.

Livingston on Bonds.

Colonel Livingston is very hot in his

criticism of the bond issue. He has been

scarcely absent from the departments for several

days, gathering in a few belated offices

for his constituents, but after the de-

partments close he finds time to talk about bond issues and other passing matters.

"This bond issue is an outrage upon the people," said he as he lighted a plump nickel cigar and brushed a speck of dust from a new \$50 suit, less tariff. "Yes, sir, it is an outrage, and it is clearly outside the law. The act only permits an issue of bonds to maintain the gold reserve. Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Carlisle intend to use the money derived from the sale of these bonds to meet the ordinary expenses of the government. Thus the president is practically making an appropriation which is prohibited by the constitution. Again the interest which the government must pay on these bonds is derived by taxing the people, and the constitution says only congress can impose a tax.

"Congress should take some action to stomp such assumption of power on the part of Mr. Cleveland, and I believe it will.

"Yes, sir, there will be lively times when congress meets over this bond business."

E. W. B.

REPUBLICANS ARE ALARMED.

They Are Afraid Evans Will Not Have

Enough Votes.

Nashville, Tenn., November 21.—(Special)—

The republicans in Tennessee are greatly exercised over the fact that Secretary of State Morgan has refused to let any one see the official returns in the recent election until every county has complied with the law requiring that certified copies of the poll books be sent in. He does this by the advice of Attorney General Pickle. The secretary of state simply complies the vote of the election.

The cable to Secretary Gresham is accom-  
panied by unusual dignity and formality in having the imperial sanction of his majesty, the emperor of Japan.

It is said that the emperor speaks in diplomatic negotiations, so that his action in this case is evidence of Japan's desire to express its appreciation of the work of the United States.

The message is in two parts, the first giving the imperial expression of good will, and saying that the success of the Japanese arms had been such that China should approach Japan directly.

The second part is more directly from Minister Dun, and is addressed to the Japanese foreign office, that as

China has no minister at Tokio to submit a direct proposition, could be made by China through Minister Dun. The cable to Minister Kurino is substantially the same.

The replies were decided on at a special

meeting of the Japanese cabinet on Saturday and were sent from Tokio Saturday night, but the transmission delayed them until Sunday.

Japan's Reply Is Well Liked.

Mr. Morgan declined to grant the request for the stated reason that the returns were not complete, and that for this reason he had been unable to canvass the returns. Late in the afternoon Mr. Sanders presented Secretary Morgan with another letter in which he says: "What I wanted was certified copies of the certificates of the various sheriffs of the different counties of the state, showing the result of the election in each county," and asks: "Will you be kind enough to furnish me with copies thereof upon your fees therewith paid?"

Returns All In.

Mr. Morgan told Mr. Sanders that he would reply to this letter in the morning. In case he again refuses to give out the returns it is not known what further action will be taken, but it is thought that man-  
date proceedings will ensue. What the republicans think of the situation is shown in the following interview secured from Mr. Sanders tonight:

"It has been given out through the news-  
paper that the vote for government would be

received from the secretary of state's office as soon as the certified copies of the returns of the sheriffs of all the counties in the state are in. The last of these came in on Monday, and the people of the state fully expected to know what Mr. Evans's plurality was at the face of the returns but now the secretary of state, to the surprise of all, refuses to give out this information. The information we have from every other source shows the election of Mr. Evans by a plurality of 1,000 to 2,000 and it is believed that the returns will be certified by the sheriffs show the same thing, for if they did not Judge Turney's friends would certainly announce the fact imme-  
diately.

Looks Suspicious.

"This, coupled with the fact that the county officers in some of the counties have refused to allow any republican to see the returns and have refused

## NOT VERY DAMAGING

The Testimony of the State's Witnesses Was Not in Harmony.

## TODAY MAY MAKE A GREAT CHANGE

Witnesses for the Defense Yesterday Swore that Fontano Had a Knife.

More Testimony for Today.

There was variety of testimony in the McDonald case yesterday, and before the close of the afternoon session both the state and defense had closed.

This morning, however, the state will introduce evidence in rebuttal, which will probably be followed by evidence in surebuttal from the defendant's side in the trial.

The testimony was dead, not only in variety, but there was a decided variance as to position and exchange of words.

Three witnesses stated that at the same place there were three different positions occupied by the two men—McDonald and Fontano. One witness testified that at a given time, McDonald was standing at the door of Fontano, while another stated positively that at this same point the two were walking side by side; still another declared that Fontano was walking ahead of McDonald.

As to the exact positions of the men at the shooting, none of the witnesses, for state or defense, give exactly the same account.

Of the witnesses for the state, none of them would swear positively that Fontano did not have a knife in his hand, though all of them were sure that if he had had



MIKE FONTANO.

one they would very likely have seen it. On the other hand two of the witnesses introduced for the defense swore positively that there was a knife in Fontano's hand when the first shot was fired. In his statement, made to the police, McDonald told the same story and said that he shot only when he was in fear of being killed by Fontano.

## The Remaining Jurors Secured.

When court was called to order yesterday morning there still remained three jurors to complete the jury. The first panel called into the jury box was all set aside for cause or because the prisoner or state objected. In the second panel, however, the rest of that was selected, and the first was W. H. Hughes, who works at the Winchester machine works; the second W. W. Hyatt, who travels for John Silvey & Co., and the twelfth was C. W. Ball, of the Atlanta Dental Company.

The first witness introduced by the state was Mrs. W. J. Johnson, who, in her testimony, stated that her attention was first attracted to McDonald and Fontano, who were passing near her home on Nelson street, by the shadows of two men. She looked and saw the first shot; that Fontano then ran and finally tried to catch by a post and fled. She said that after the first shot he had turned and pointed the pistol the second, third and fourth time, as if trying to shoot; that one time he presented the pistol was in the alley, down which he ran after shooting Fontano; and that when he had turned and pointed the pistol and was near him and shot. The affair was settled by Fontano leaving the room and nothing more was said at the time.

Sam Gallamore testified that he was at Ponce de Leon pond upon one occasion, in bathrobe with some friends, when the McDonald witness also said that Fontano was at the pond but not in the water.

"Fontano," said the witness, "called to me as I was going into the woods and finally came up to me. He asked me to lend him my pistol, which was a 44-caliber Colt's make. I told him that I had it in my clothes, which were nearby and found that what I had said was true. I asked him what he wanted to do with it, and he said that he wanted to shoot McDonald with it. I then told him that he would be fooling with his woman, and that he would be getting into trouble. He jerked out a long, keen-bladed knife and said that he guessed that would do the work. He took the knife out of his vest pocket; it was open."

The witness was shown the knife that had been taken from Fontano, and the coroner took the one that came from the pistol pocket and said that it looked like the knife.

On the cross-examination Mr. B. H. Hill asked the witness if he was not under an indictment for assault with intent to murder, and after being instructed by Judge Clark that he did not have to answer, Gallamore was told to say, "I do not know that the records would show that."

## Tells of a Knife He Saw.

A. Q. Stearns was introduced and sworn for the defense. He testified that he met McDonald and Fontano at the third house this side of Nelson and Mangum streets.

"McDonald was walking in front," said the witness, "and I heard him say, with an oath, 'You American brute, if I get my hands on you I'll make doll strings out of you! I saw a knife in Fontano's right hand."

Witness did not see the shooting. The cross-examination brought out nothing new, and did not change the statement of the witness.

W. B. Parker, another witness, testified that he saw them and thought that he saw a knife in Fontano's hand. He did not see any part of the shooting.

Charles Johnson saw McDonald walking in front of Fontano and heard Fontano say, "I told him not to do it," and heard McDonald reply, "Well, I did it."

## Retire for a Consultation.

At this juncture the defendant and his attorneys retired for a consultation. They soon returned and Wesley Williams was put on the stand. He testified that on the morning of the killing, before the shooting, McDonald appeared to be trying to shoot and then disappeared down the alley. She was pretty certain that Fontano had no weapon of any kind in his hand and saw none after she reached him. The witness was the first to get to Fontano and helped him to his knees.

## 44th and 45th Eye-Witness.

Mrs. J. C. Wilson, of 64 Nelson street, was another eye-witness.

"My attention was attracted," said she, "by two men on the street near my house who were cursing and appeared to be quarreling. The young man was walking along in front of the older man who was talking. A short time later I saw the smoke from the pistol and then the two men back down and saw the young man about to jump down an embankment. I then ran to the front door to see who was shot and saw the man on his knees. Mrs. McNeill was supporting him. I saw no knife or any weapon in the hands of the man who was shot."

On the cross-examination the witness said that the older man was walking behind and appeared to be jabbering in a foreign language. She didn't hear the younger man say anything. They appeared to be mad. Witness stated that the man looked larger by far than the one who did the shooting.

## The Witness Ran Also.

Cicero Hatchet, with a large, broad and ever-present smile and a very dark skin, was the next witness.

"What's your name?" asked Mr. B. H. Hill, acting solicitor.

"My name's Cicero," replied the dark-skinned man, who had been fully persuaded to divulge the rest of his name.

Hatchet said that he heard McDonald say to Fontano that he was going to shoot him; that McDonald did shoot, running out into the street to do so. He said that Fontano then broke and ran and that witness also heard him run, and that witness also heard him run, because he was in the alley and McDonald had been running towards him with the pistol. Hatchet saw very little after the firing and didn't remember seeing anything in Fontano's hand.

On the cross-examination Hatchet said that McDonald was walking behind Fontano and that McDonald jumped into the street and Fontano turned, and the shot was then fired.

## Another Colored Witness.

Joe Green, another negro, was called by the state to testify. He stated that he was delivering coal on Nelson street when the attention was attracted to two men who were quarreling on the street. He stated that the two men were walking along together, and that the man who was shot the killing was carrying the pistol in his left hand. The witness stated that the man who was killed said to the other man:

"You ought to be ashamed of yourself," and the other colored man then stepped out into the street and remained a minute and then fired; that while McDonald was aiming the other man leaned against the fence and held both hands up as if he was pro-

teeting his heart and that McDonald shot him in the side.

On the cross-examination the witness testified that he did not hear McDonald say he would shoot him out of Fontano. Mr. Arnold then asked the witness if he was sure as to how long McDonald aimed, and he stated several times that he took aim about a minute.

## Two Other Witnesses Bitter.

Mr. J. O. White, introduced for the state, stated that he was at his store and McDonald and Fontano came by; that he heard the little fellow say:

"I'm a G—d—ll."

And then the big fellow said:

"You're another."

And that the little fellow replied:

"I'll shoot h—l out of you."

The witness did not see the shooting. J. A. Gaddis proved to be a witness entirely favorable to McDonald's side of the case, who was witness to the shooting. Mr. White when the man came by and heard the larger of the two men call the smaller G—d—ll, and that the little one replied:

"You're another, and I'll shoot h—l out of you."

He followed them, as I was going in that direction," continued Mr. Gaddis. "They walked along and I saw the larger man throw up one hand—he kept the right hand at his side. The smaller man then shot and the larger shot ran, and as he ran put his right hand down to his side or into his trouser pocket."

On the cross-examination and the trial the witness stated that he was not certain that Fontano put his right hand into his trouser pocket but thought that he did.

At this point the state closed and court adjourned until 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

## A Knife Found in Fontano's Pocket.

The defense began its side of the case as soon as court convened in the afternoon in the superior courtroom. The first witness was Coroner Paden. He testified that he had been to the office of Mr. White when he came by and heard the larger of the two men call the smaller G—d—ll, and that the little one replied:

"You're another, and I'll shoot h—l out of you."

He followed them, as I was going in that direction," continued Mr. Gaddis. "They walked along and I saw the larger man throw up one hand—he kept the right hand at his side. The smaller man then shot and the larger shot ran, and as he ran put his right hand down to his side or into his trouser pocket."

On the cross-examination and the trial the witness stated that he was not certain that Fontano put his right hand into his trouser pocket but thought that he did.

At this point the state closed and court adjourned until 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

## A Knife Found in Fontano's Pocket.

The defense began its side of the case as soon as court convened in the afternoon in the superior courtroom. The first witness was Coroner Paden. He testified that he had been to the office of Mr. White when he came by and heard the larger of the two men call the smaller G—d—ll, and that the little one replied:

"You're another, and I'll shoot h—l out of you."

He followed them, as I was going in that direction," continued Mr. Gaddis. "They walked along and I saw the larger man throw up one hand—he kept the right hand at his side. The smaller man then shot and the larger shot ran, and as he ran put his right hand down to his side or into his trouser pocket."

On the cross-examination and the trial the witness stated that he was not certain that Fontano put his right hand into his trouser pocket but thought that he did.

At this point the state closed and court adjourned until 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

## A Knife Found in Fontano's Pocket.

The defense began its side of the case as soon as court convened in the afternoon in the superior courtroom. The first witness was Coroner Paden. He testified that he had been to the office of Mr. White when he came by and heard the larger of the two men call the smaller G—d—ll, and that the little one replied:

"You're another, and I'll shoot h—l out of you."

He followed them, as I was going in that direction," continued Mr. Gaddis. "They walked along and I saw the larger man throw up one hand—he kept the right hand at his side. The smaller man then shot and the larger shot ran, and as he ran put his right hand down to his side or into his trouser pocket."

On the cross-examination and the trial the witness stated that he was not certain that Fontano put his right hand into his trouser pocket but thought that he did.

At this point the state closed and court adjourned until 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

## A Knife Found in Fontano's Pocket.

The defense began its side of the case as soon as court convened in the afternoon in the superior courtroom. The first witness was Coroner Paden. He testified that he had been to the office of Mr. White when he came by and heard the larger of the two men call the smaller G—d—ll, and that the little one replied:

"You're another, and I'll shoot h—l out of you."

He followed them, as I was going in that direction," continued Mr. Gaddis. "They walked along and I saw the larger man throw up one hand—he kept the right hand at his side. The smaller man then shot and the larger shot ran, and as he ran put his right hand down to his side or into his trouser pocket."

On the cross-examination and the trial the witness stated that he was not certain that Fontano put his right hand into his trouser pocket but thought that he did.

At this point the state closed and court adjourned until 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

## A Knife Found in Fontano's Pocket.

The defense began its side of the case as soon as court convened in the afternoon in the superior courtroom. The first witness was Coroner Paden. He testified that he had been to the office of Mr. White when he came by and heard the larger of the two men call the smaller G—d—ll, and that the little one replied:

"You're another, and I'll shoot h—l out of you."

He followed them, as I was going in that direction," continued Mr. Gaddis. "They walked along and I saw the larger man throw up one hand—he kept the right hand at his side. The smaller man then shot and the larger shot ran, and as he ran put his right hand down to his side or into his trouser pocket."

On the cross-examination and the trial the witness stated that he was not certain that Fontano put his right hand into his trouser pocket but thought that he did.

At this point the state closed and court adjourned until 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

## A Knife Found in Fontano's Pocket.

The defense began its side of the case as soon as court convened in the afternoon in the superior courtroom. The first witness was Coroner Paden. He testified that he had been to the office of Mr. White when he came by and heard the larger of the two men call the smaller G—d—ll, and that the little one replied:

"You're another, and I'll shoot h—l out of you."

He followed them, as I was going in that direction," continued Mr. Gaddis. "They walked along and I saw the larger man throw up one hand—he kept the right hand at his side. The smaller man then shot and the larger shot ran, and as he ran put his right hand down to his side or into his trouser pocket."

On the cross-examination and the trial the witness stated that he was not certain that Fontano put his right hand into his trouser pocket but thought that he did.

At this point the state closed and court adjourned until 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

## A Knife Found in Fontano's Pocket.

The defense began its side of the case as soon as court convened in the afternoon in the superior courtroom. The first witness was Coroner Paden. He testified that he had been to the office of Mr. White when he came by and heard the larger of the two men call the smaller G—d—ll, and that the little one replied:

"You're another, and I'll shoot h—l out of you."

He followed them, as I was going in that direction," continued Mr. Gaddis. "They walked along and I saw the larger man throw up one hand—he kept the right hand at his side. The smaller man then shot and the larger shot ran, and as he ran put his right hand down to his side or into his trouser pocket."

On the cross-examination and the trial the witness stated that he was not certain that Fontano put his right hand into his trouser pocket but thought that he did.

At this point the state closed and court adjourned until 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

## A Knife Found in Fontano's Pocket.

The defense began its side of the case as soon as court convened in the afternoon in the superior courtroom. The first witness was Coroner Paden. He testified that he had been to the office of Mr. White when he came by and heard the larger of the two men call the smaller G—d—ll, and that the little one replied:

"You're another, and I'll shoot h—l out of you."

He followed them, as I was going in that direction," continued Mr. Gaddis. "They walked along and I saw the larger man throw up one hand—he kept the right hand at his side. The smaller man then shot and the larger shot ran, and as he ran put his right hand down to his side or into his trouser pocket."

On the cross-examination and the trial the witness stated that he was not certain that Fontano put his right hand into his trouser pocket but thought that he did.

At this point the state closed and court adjourned until 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

## A Knife Found in Fontano's Pocket.

The defense began its side of the case as soon as court convened in the afternoon in the superior courtroom. The first witness was Coroner Paden. He testified that he had been to the office of Mr. White when he came by and heard the larger of the two men call the smaller G—d—ll, and that the little one replied:

"You're another, and I'll shoot h—l out of you."

He followed them, as I was going in that direction," continued Mr. Gaddis. "They walked along and I saw the larger man throw up one hand—he kept the right hand at his side. The smaller man then shot and the larger shot ran, and as he ran put his right hand down to his side or into his trouser pocket."

On the cross-examination and the trial the witness stated that he was not certain that Fontano put his right hand into his trouser pocket but thought that he did.

At this point the state closed and court adjourned until 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

## A CHAPEL TO DR. BASS

## THE FIRST TO DIE.

Alumni of Wesleyan Want to Raise Some Memorial.

## THEY ARE GETTING UP SUBSCRIPTIONS

A Girl Who Served Beer in a Garden Is Baked Over the Coals by Her Church.

Macon, Ga., November 21.—(Special)—It is now an assured fact that a memorial will be erected in this city to the memory of Dr. W. W. C. Bass, ex-president of Wesleyan Female college.

Appropriate epitaphs have been framed by the alumnae of Wesleyan.

It is probable that a chapel will be erected to his memory.

President Rowe, of the college, left today for Boston to attend the North Georgia conference, and while there he will bring the matter before the conference.

The work of soliciting subscriptions began today and the ladies are meeting with great success. The following ladies compose the committee for soliciting funds: Mrs. E. C. Willingham, Mrs. Ed. R. Rains, Miss Mattie Brown, Mrs. R. E. Rains, Eugenia Blount, Mr. C. B. Willingham is chairman of the committee of gentlemen. It is very much desired that contributions should be sent in as early as possible, and that the amounts be as large as possible. All the contributions are to be sent to Mrs. C. B. Willingham, 40 College street, Macon, Ga.

**Immigration Convention.**

An immigration convention was called to day to meet in Macon, at some date not long off. The first business today before the Macon Bureau of Immigration and Information was to nominate a committee to call a meeting of the public to consider the question of the admission of colored men.

Colonel W. G. Price and Mr. Legare Walker a committee to secure estimates on the publication of a monthly journal devoted to Macon's industrial interests.

**The Negro Didn't Get It.**

Last night Hal Schofield, a well known young man about town, was out on a lark with a bunch of his cronies in the city streets. During the night a large roll of bills was extracted from his pocket by some one. He had the negro driver of the carriage he was in arrested. His name is Joe Stewart, and today in record's court the negro proved his innocence. Robert P. O'Brien, a noted lawyer, who is in the slightest suspicion that Stewart took the money, but on the other hand, he did suspect the women who were along with Schofield.

**Election Managers.**

At the meeting of the city council last night the following election managers were appointed for the December aldermanic election:

First Ward—R. L. Henry, DeWitt McCreary, J. H. Peeler.

Second Ward—C. A. Ellis, G. L. Reeves, John Marks.

Third Ward—E. O'Connell, E. B. Corbett, F. A. Schonman.

Fourth Ward—W. L. Johnson, U. L. Williams, John Hartz.

Fifth Ward—L. M. Massenberg, W. P. Wootton, Koenig.

Sixth Ward—John F. Toole, T. W. Wathouse, G. L. Bright.

Seventh Ward—John J. Baskin, who was revoked because he admitted before the recorder that he had sold whisky on Sunday.

Chief of Police Butler. He was asked whether or not he had instructions from his superiors to play favorites with the negroes.

Alderman Hill said: "Did you not tell me you had orders not to pull certain negroes?"

The president of the Senate Frank L. Pettus is extremely ill. The day after the announcement of the vote for state officers he became confined to his bed with inflammatory rheumatism and he still lies there.

The chief had no such orders.

Alderman Hill said: "The chief did not make any statement to Alderman Baskin."

Chief Butler said: "I did remember this statement."

Alderman Altmyer said it was high time the aldermen were going into an investigation at a Loxow.

Alderman Speer said no favorites should be allowed and that no regular charges had been preferred he moved an adjournment without taking action.

The Constitutional convention was reorganized yesterday. The only changes made were the dropping of Sam Altmyer and Ike Flattau.

**Short Newsy Notes.**

Last night an important meeting of the city football team was held and Mr. W. Turpin was elected captain and Mr. W. Cabaniss manager. The members of the team were assigned places and other business transacted. The boys are all enthusiastic. They now have a little money and are looking forward to the game.

Rev. S. N. Tracy, formerly pastor of Zion church in the city, and a member of the South Georgia conference, died at Baltimore, Md., November 3d. He leaves a widow, a son, a daughter, and a son in law. He was a member of the United States Senate, and Emma is with an uncle in Baltimore. He has many friends here who regret to learn of his death.

Several of the young ladies who handled beer in the German village for Mr. Putzel at the State fair, are still in the city. They are a little embarrassed just now in consequence of a fear that they may be used as witnesses against the chief. Her reply was: "No, I am for Morgan above everybody."

Alderman Altmyer was reorganized yesterday. The only changes made were the dropping of Sam Altmyer and Ike Flattau.

**PROOFS OR AN APOLOGY.**

The Advertiser Is Called on to Do the Honorable Thing.

Mobile, Ala., November 21.—(Special)—The Register will say editorially tomorrow in reference to the Advertiser's libel on Senator Morgan:

"Senator Morgan makes a positive denial of the truth of the assertion and the corollary of the inference. That is nothing but a lie. For the Advertiser to do but to admit his charge by producing the proof or to make the amende honorable to the senator that the circumstances of the case demand."

**LIKE MANY ANOTHER.**

The Georgia Midland and Gulf Placed in a Receiver's Hands.

The Georgia Midland and Gulf railroad is in the hands of a receiver.

At 4 o'clock Tuesday afternoon Colonel L. F. Garrard, of Columbus, Ga., reached the city. He brought with him the bill of complaint on which the application for receivership was based and immediately sought out Judge Newman at his office in the federal building.

Judge Speer was at the United States courtroom today, but no business was transacted.

The late night a matrial was declared in the lunacy case of Mrs. Malloy, which was before Ordinary Wiley for three days.

**Another Second.**

November 21.—John S. Adams, did some more damage to the nerve of the public by announcing he was wearing the mite dying second. His time was the third quarter record, time three-fourths of a mile, standing, three-fourths of a mile in 152 1/4.

**epic.**

plaster may be serious danger on. To guard there should y of asepticity.

**ock's Plaster**

epic, and thus freely for all diseases, or conges- chest or throat.

the try to pull of inferior "ALLCOCK'S."

in Shields, old Shields, elled and cure for some

terrible PAIN and FANTING SPEELS.

Mechanick, Cumberland, N. Y.: Dr. E. V. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y.: Dr. Sir:

When I commenced taking Dr. P. F. Pierce's Favorite Prescription it can bring only good results. It's a medicine that's made especially to build up women's strength and cure wobbly tonic, soothng cordial, and bracing nerve; purely vegetable, non-alcoholic and definitely harmless. For all the functional derangements, pain in womb, and the wobbliness of heart and womb, and, the "Favorite Prescription" is specific.

**TERRELL'S PAIN AND FANTING SPEELS.**

Mechanick, Cumberland, N. Y.: Dr. Sir:

When I commenced taking Dr. P. F. Pierce's Favorite Prescription it can bring only good results. It's a medicine that's made especially to build up women's strength and cure wobbly tonic, soothng cordial, and bracing nerve; purely vegetable, non-alcoholic and definitely harmless. For all the functional derangements, pain in womb, and the wobbliness of heart and womb, and, the "Favorite Prescription" is specific.

**A FREIGHT TRAIN BURNED.**

The Fire Caused by a Collision with an Oil Car.

Houston, Tex., November 21.—This morning a long string of cars with an oil tank on the rear was being backed down into the Southern Pacific yards. An incoming engineer saw danger of a collision and stopped, but the engineer, who was a boy, had no good results. At last a neighbor advised him to try to stop the cars. A "Favorite Prescription," which I did, after which he greatly benefited. I would advise all ladies to take "Favorite Prescription."

Mrs. Jacob's Yours truly,

Mrs. Jacob's.

A book of 100 pages, entitled "Woman and Her Health," will be given to each subscriber for 10 cents in stamps to pay postage. Address Dr. Pierce as above.

total loss aggregates about \$50,000.

## A CHAPEL TO DR. BASS

## THE FIRST TO DIE.

Alumni of Wesleyan Want to Raise Some Memorial.

## THEY ARE GETTING UP SUBSCRIPTIONS

A Girl Who Served Beer in a Garden Is Baked Over the Coals by Her Church.

## BOTH HOUSES ADJOURN FOR THE DAY

Alabama's Legislature Loses One of Its Ablest Members.

## THE NEW BILL FIXING THE BOUNDARIES OF BIRMINGHAM LEAVES ONE LARGE INDUSTRY OUTSIDE THE LIMITS.

The New Bill Fixing the Boundaries of Birmingham Leaves One Large Industry Outside the Limits.

## MONTGOMERY, ALA., NOVEMBER 21.—(Special)—The deliberations of the house were opened with prayer today by Mr. Ott, the member from Lauderdale.

The journal was read and approved.

Announcement of the death of Judge P. S. Hoyt, the member from Macon, at his home in Tuskegee, this morning, was made, and the house adjourned out of respect to his memory, after the following committee had been appointed to attend the funeral and do honor to the member of the distinguished deceased member: Messrs. Knight, Jimka, McQueen, Smith of Autauga, Groves, and Ewing. The house then adjourned.

Judge Hoyt was one of the most distinguished members of the lawmaking body.

He has for several successive terms represented his county, and no member of the

Senate has been

as popular.

The work of soliciting subscriptions began today and the ladies are meeting with great success. The following ladies compose the committee for soliciting funds: Mrs. E. C. Willingham, Mrs. Ed. R. Rains, Miss Mattie Brown, Mrs. R. E. Rains, Eugenia Blount, Mr. C. B. Willingham is chairman of the committee of gentlemen. It is very much desired that contributions should be sent in as early as possible, and that the amounts be as large as possible. All the contributions are to be sent to Mrs. C. B. Willingham, 40 College street, Macon, Ga.

**Immigration Convention.**

An immigration convention was called to day to meet in Macon, at some date not long off. The first business today before the Macon Bureau of Immigration and Information was to nominate a committee to call a meeting of the public to consider the question of the admission of colored men.

Colonel W. G. Price and Mr. Legare Walker a committee to secure estimates on the publication of a monthly journal devoted to Macon's industrial interests.

**The Senate.**

After the transaction of the routine business the senate also adjourned out of respect to the memory of Judge Hoyt.

**GENERAL ASSEMBLY NOTES.**

The bill introduced by Hon. Frank P. B. Dill, of Decatur, for an act to amend the act to establish the boundaries of the city of Birmingham proposes to make only one change in the corporate limits of the city and that leaves on the outside the Birmingham rolling mill. When the last legislature extended the limits of Birmingham, it did so to the great expense of the city, and so the business men of Birmingham, about a year ago, feeling the loss of patronage from the rolling mill trade, started a movement to have the mill exempted from taxation. The city council agreed in the mill would resume to use its tax base, and the mill proprietors agreed to pay the mill property tax.

Perhaps the most unique donation ever made to a fair was by S. M. Inman & Co. They sent a large amount of money for the use of the fair.

The Negro conductor, Mike McLean, was great yesterday when the bale was placed in the hall.

W. B. Lewis sent down a fine hat and

Brooks sent a fine silk umbrella.

W. B. Lewis sent down a fine hat and

Brooks sent a fine silk umbrella.

W. B. Lewis sent down a fine hat and

Brooks sent a fine silk umbrella.

W. B. Lewis sent down a fine hat and

Brooks sent a fine silk umbrella.

W. B. Lewis sent down a fine hat and

Brooks sent a fine silk umbrella.

W. B. Lewis sent down a fine hat and

Brooks sent a fine silk umbrella.

W. B. Lewis sent down a fine hat and

Brooks sent a fine silk umbrella.

W. B. Lewis sent down a fine hat and

Brooks sent a fine silk umbrella.

W. B. Lewis sent down a fine hat and

Brooks sent a fine silk umbrella.

W. B. Lewis sent down a fine hat and

Brooks sent a fine silk umbrella.

W. B. Lewis sent down a fine hat and

Brooks sent a fine silk umbrella.

W. B. Lewis sent down a fine hat and

Brooks sent a fine silk umbrella.

W. B. Lewis sent down a fine hat and

Brooks sent a fine silk umbrella.

W. B. Lewis sent down a fine hat and

Brooks sent a fine silk umbrella.

W. B. Lewis sent down a fine hat and

Brooks sent a fine silk umbrella.

W. B. Lewis sent down a fine hat and

Brooks sent a fine silk umbrella.

W. B. Lewis sent down a fine hat and

Brooks sent a fine silk umbrella.

W. B. Lewis sent down a fine hat and

Brooks sent a fine silk umbrella.

W. B. Lewis sent down a fine hat and

Brooks sent a fine silk umbrella.

W. B. Lewis sent down a fine hat and

Brooks sent a fine silk umbrella.

W. B. Lewis sent down a fine hat and

</

## THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION

Published Daily, Sunday, Weekly.

The Daily, per year.....\$3.00

The Sunday (20 to 36 pages).....2.00

The Daily and Sunday, per year.....5.00

The Weekly, per year.....1.00

The Sunday and Weekly, per any address.....

At these reduced rates all subscriptions must be paid in advance.

Contributors must keep copies of articles.

We do not undertake to return rejected MSS., and will do so under no circumstances unless accompanied by return postage.

Where to Find The Constitution.

The Constitution can be found on sale at the following places:

WASHINGTON—Metropolitan Hotel.

JACKSONVILLE—H. Drew &amp; Bro.

CINCINNATI—J. R. Hawley, 162 Vine St.

NEW YORK—Brentano's, 124 Fifth Avenue.

CHICAGO—Newspaper News, Adams

—Gresham Hotel.

KANSAS CITY—A. Roda, 618 Main St.

SAN FRANCISCO—R. C. Wether.

12 CENTS PER WEEK

For The Daily Constitution, or 50 cents per calendar month. Sixteen cents per week for The Daily and Sunday Constitution, or 67 cents per calendar month delivered to any address by carrier in the city of Atlanta, send in your name at once.

Do not pay the carriers. We have regular collectors.

10 PAGES.

ATLANTA, GA., November 21, 1894.

## William and Josiah.

It is to be hoped that the president had no intention of giving Cuckoo Springer a rebuff when he told Thurber to inform the chairman of the banking and currency committee that there were no profound cogitations on the part of currency reform. Springer is so sincere in his cuckooism that it would be sheer and wanton cruelty on the part of Mr. Cleveland to give his ecstatic worship to understand by word or hint that he is growing weary of the particular form of toadism that Springer has invented.

As it is, we fear Springer's feelings have been hurt. We do not blame Mr. Thurber, for he was only carrying out the orders he had received. And yet, under the circumstances, we think it would have been a graceful act if Mr. Cleveland had called Springer into his private office and outlined any currency plan, no matter how preposterous, so that the soon-to-be-ex-congressman might have had an opportunity to get down on his knees before it and adore it—with one shrewd eye cocked and squinting toward the white house pantry.

It may be that Mr. Springer has offended the president by allowing himself to be defeated for re-election in his district. It is true that Springer's constituents gave cuckooism a black eye when they stayed at home and refused to vote for him. But was that Springer's fault? Didn't he do the cuckoo act all through his campaign with the regularity of a machine that is kept wound up? Shall he be made to suffer in his tenderest parts because the rude and crude people who do the voting failed to appreciate the ineffable and delectable beauty of cuckooism as expounded by the marvelously mobile and elastic mouth of the chairman of the banking and currency committee?

After this snub, conveyed with all the delicacy and refinement which combine to make the most trivial performance of Priv. Sec. Thurber a thing of art, a beauty and a joy forever (amen), we have grave fears in regard to the reception that is to be accorded to Congressman Josiah Patterson, of Tennessee. There has been considerable competition between Springer and the Hon. Josiah as to which could walk furthest on his knees toward the white house. It has been nip and tuck between them thus far, with the advantage sometimes in favor of tuck and sometimes in favor of nip.

Under all the circumstances, it would be a deplorable state of affairs indeed if Mr. Thurber should meet the Hon. Josiah at the front gate when he lands and informs him that a large stone had rolled away with the president so that an interview between him and the Tennessee competitor for the cuckoo championship will have to be indefinitely postponed. If Mr. Cleveland wouldn't talk currency reform with William, will he break William's heart by permitting Josiah to kneel with folded hands and an entranced smile before some new plan which the president has caused to originate in the interior of Mr. Carlisle's intellectual department? We cannot believe it. Mr. Cleveland may be cold, and firm, but he is not cruel. It is true that Josiah was re-elected, but it was by the skin of his stomach teeth. His constituents were so anxious to defeat him that they put up two candidates against him, and the opposition vote being divided, Josiah won. It was a very narrow victory indeed, and Josiah owes his victory entirely to the fact that the people who were opposed to him wanted their votes on two candidates instead of concentrating them on one candidate.

And yet we would not pluck one laurel from his noble brow. Far be it from us to deny that the fact of Josiah's re-election gives him no advantage over William as a performing cuckoo. When William has retired to his home in Illinois and is whittling pine and chewing tobacco at the corner grocery, Josiah will be in the house, ready, when the white house clock strikes, to cut his little caper and sing out the time of day. We are pleading for William, and not for Josiah. We lift up our voices in behalf of the defeated, the down-trodden, to the end that Mr. Cleveland may be prevailed upon to show as little partiality between these two competing cuckoos as possible. As a cuckoo William has striven with all his might to please, and if he has failed to please in any particular, it is because his pastern joints are too well lubricated. Josiah himself has probably been overzealous, but is this a fault?

Let us hope that Mr. Cleveland, instead of flouting William or snubbing Josiah, will take them both to his broad bosom with due regard to their personal preciousness. Let him fondle Josiah if he will, but not neglect William, to the end that the beautiful statement of old may be once more illustrated—

His heart to mine I'll fondly bind,  
A faithful friend is hard to find.

Mr. Cleveland Not Angry.

Our Washington correspondent is probably mistaken when he says that the president is angry with the eastern bankers for taking gold out of the treasury reserve in order to invest in bonds. We have no doubt the idea prevails around Washington that Mr. Cleveland is properly angry with those who, instead of aiding to sustain the policy of the administration, are using it to draw out the gold and thus threatening to disturb the "parity" of our currency—"parity," a term as precious and as blessed as the old word "Mesopotamia," over which the tender-hearted old woman boohooed.

But we have the highest authority for announcing that Washington opinion in this instance is entirely incorrect. We have the authority of facts, reason and common sense. In the first place, some of the most reputable firms in and around Wall street—reputable as such things go—drew more than \$20,000,000 of gold out of the treasury to pay for their takings of the February bond issue. This was well known to Mr. Cleveland at the time, though the public knew nothing of it until July. But, Mr. Cleveland showed no signs of anger. On the contrary, he seemed to be very well satisfied with the operation, and the cuckoo organs, even as far south as Georgia, declared that the bond issue had been an unqualified success.

In the second place, Mr. Cleveland was doubtless familiar with the intentions of the bankers. He knew that if they refused to put up the necessary gold last February they would be less likely to do it now, when the precious metal is a good deal more valuable than it was nine months ago as compared with the staple commodities.

In the third place, if Mr. Cleveland was really angry because the bankers are using the treasury gold reserve to buy bonds, he could put an instant stop to it by abolishing the pernicious policy which permits a government creditor to dictate the character of the coins in which the debt may be discharged.

The fourth place, Mr. Cleveland is familiar enough with the ruling bankers who are dictating the financial policy of the people's government to know that none of them are fools enough to place any large part of their gold holdings where it can so easily fall into the hands of foreign bankers. Why should they surrender the gold they have in their vaults when they can just as easily and a great deal more comfortably get enough out of the treasury to buy all the bonds they want? It is true they will be easily hurt by the bankers.

It is easy enough to abuse the bankers, but business is business, and banking is a business. The bond issue is to the temporary interest and profit of the banks, and they are quick to take advantage of it, but they perceive that the policy which brings out bonds is sure to detract from the argument, the strong argument, made by men who offered amendments and urged opposition to these bills—too, made strong presentations of their views; but the house wisely took a high stand on these two questions. We trust that the bills will not be reconsidered and that the senate will soon approve of them and that they will become laws in this state. The wisdom of such legislation will be seen very soon and every good citizen will concur in the legislation on making such good laws.

The Southern Associated Press.

The annual meeting of the Southern Associated Press was held in Norfolk, Va., yesterday. The old officers were all re-elected, and after a few matters of detail the meeting adjourned. The meeting was necessary under the by-laws of the association, but the bulk of the work for the year had been transacted at a special meeting of the association held at Birmingham, Ala., on November 9th. The association is in a prosperous condition, notwithstanding the hard times. It includes in its membership all the leading daily morning papers from the state of Virginia to New Orleans and is formed for the purpose of collecting and disseminating among its members the telegraphic news of the day. The association exchanges its news with the two great associations of the north and west—the United Press and the Associated Press—at Washington, and through these two associations with all the regular avenues of newsgathering in the world. It is costly, but every paper in the Southern Associated Press gets the benefit of all the news so gathered. It cost the Southern Associated Press last year \$180,000 for this news.

The latest market report from London announces that China and India are in the market to buy silver, and they now believe they will be able to absorb the remnants of the popularists and secure through the protection plan the admission of the labor vote of the east.

Thus they hope to centralize the entire silver strength and much of the labor force of the world. Mr. Innes, in his report in the declaration that the republican party will be forced either to adopt the silver plank or be destroyed, and this intention to rule or ruin is a fundamental tenet of the movement. It is even said that Senator Cameron has already consented to head the revolt.

Following this announcement, The Chicago Inter Ocean has a significant editorial containing the following suggestive paragraphs:

The latest market report from London

announces that China and India are in the market to buy silver, and that a movement is on foot to corner silver in America.

The war in the far east cannot fail to create a demand for silver. Both China and Japan, their belligerents, are silver-users.

Naturally silver is looking up, and at least showing signs of recovery from the extreme depression of the last year or two.

But better than the war in the orient is the assurance that the democratic party who were opposed to him wanted their votes on two candidates instead of concentrating them on one candidate.

And yet we would not pluck one laurel from his noble brow. Far be it from us to deny that the fact of Josiah's re-election gives him no advantage over William as a performing cuckoo. When William has retired to his home in Illinois and is whittling pine and chewing tobacco at the corner grocery, Josiah will be in the house, ready, when the white house clock strikes, to cut his little caper and sing out the time of day. We are pleading for William, and not for Josiah. We lift up our voices in behalf of the defeated, the down-trodden, to the end that Mr. Cleveland may be prevailed upon to show as little partiality between these two competing cuckoos as possible. As a cuckoo William has striven with all his might to please, and if he has failed to please in any particular, it is because his pastern joints are too well lubricated. Josiah himself has probably been overzealous, but is this a fault?

Let us hope that Mr. Cleveland, instead of flouting William or snubbing Josiah, will take them both to his broad bosom with due regard to their personal preciousness. Let him fondle Josiah if he will, but not neglect William,

and push our silver leaders to the front.

If we allow ourselves to be switched off from silver the republicans will regain power simply and solely because they are now determined to make a fight for it.

## Ballot Reform in Sight.

The friends of ballot reform may rest assured that the present session of the general assembly will leave nothing undone in the matter of legislation that will secure fair elections and an honest count.

Since the defeat of the force bill and the repeal of the federal election laws, the southern people, without regard to party and social differences, have become practically solid for this important reform. All classes of our people recognize the fact that we cannot hope for stable institutions and the protection of our citizens in their rights of person and property unless our laws make it certain that every qualified voter may vote once in an election, have his vote counted once, and have the result honestly announced. This is the only way to ascertain the will of the people, and their will should be the supreme power of the nation.

The young man who wants to make a fortune these days can make it quicker by digging it out of the ground or out of some skilled industry than he can hope to do with his pen. The golden prizes of literature and journalism are captured only by the few.

## Japan Takes Care of Herself.

Secretary Gresham has been very politely snubbed by the Japanese government. In the most courteous diplomatic phrases he has been notified that it would be better for him to mind his own business, as Japan is quite capable of taking care of herself. In other words, Japan says that if China is tired of the fight and wants peace, she must say so directly. Offers of mediation from other nations are out of order and will not be considered.

The Japanese are exactly right. They have got the Chinese on the run and are in a position to dictate their own terms. Why should they, when they are having everything their own way, run the risk of losing some of the fruits of their numerous victories by submitting their differences with their defeated foes to the arbitration of a distant stranger?

Secretary Gresham's offer, sanctioned though it was by Mr. Cleveland, was an officious piece of meddling, and after the humiliating experience of the administration when it interfered in Hawaii, it is difficult to see how it could have summoned courage to get into another foreign entanglement.

The American people sympathize with the Japanese in their struggle with China and hope to see them carry the war through to the complete triumph which is already assured. There is no earthly reason why the state department and the president should make an effort to stop the war, and save China from any of the consequences of her disastrous conflict. If China wants peace, let her hoist the white flag and Japan name her terms. Let them fight it out and settle their trouble in their own way. It is none of our business.

Poor Mr. Carlisle! If he has never been in favor of the free coinage of silver why did he commit a rape on his conscience by voting for it?

It is to be feared that cuckooism has made a wreck of poor Mr. Carlisle's memory. He now denies in a dazed way that he was ever in favor of the free coinage of silver. It is a sad—a very sad case.

Apart from the gold taken out to buy bonds, the gold reserve in the treasury is increasing.

One hundred and ninety-five thousand able-bodied democratic voters in Ohio remained away from the polls. Why? Disgust with the failure to carry out the democratic platform.

Tomorrow we shall print Mr. Carlisle's recent letter and his record on silver. The two will make interesting reading.

## EDITORIAL COMMENT.

Napoleon's methods as a historian, as shown in *Historical Sketches*, are to be deplored. He first attempted to write a history of Corsica off-hand, but was driven to give some study to the subject by the admonitions of Abe Raynal, to whom he showed the opening chapters. For the next few years of his life this history completely dominated his time, except when he was engaged in unsuccessful efforts to get into the French legislature.

The management of the movement is largely in the hands of Senator Cameron and Pettigrew, and they are looking to Senator Cameron as a presidential candidate in the event of the birth of the new party.

The results of the recent election have given the leaders renewed confidence, and they now believe they will be able to absorb the remnants of the popularists and secure through the protection plan the admission of the labor vote of the east.

Thus they hope to centralize the entire silver strength and much of the labor force of the world. Mr. Innes, in his report in the declaration that the republican party will be forced either to adopt the silver plank or be destroyed, and this intention to rule or ruin is a fundamental tenet of the movement. It is even said that Senator Cameron has already consented to head the revolt.

Following this announcement, The Chicago Inter Ocean has a significant editorial containing the following suggestive paragraphs:

The latest market report from London

announces that China and India are in the market to buy silver, and that a movement is on foot to corner silver in America.

The war in the far east cannot fail to create a demand for silver. Both China and Japan, their belligerents, are silver-users.

Naturally silver is looking up, and at least showing signs of recovery from the extreme depression of the last year or two.

But better than the war in the orient is the assurance that the democratic party who were opposed to him wanted their votes on two candidates instead of concentrating them on one candidate.

And yet we would not pluck one laurel from his noble brow. Far be it from us to deny that the fact of Josiah's re-election gives him no advantage over William as a performing cuckoo. When William has retired to his home in Illinois and is whittling pine and chewing tobacco at the corner grocery, Josiah will be in the house, ready, when the white house clock strikes, to cut his little caper and sing out the time of day. We are pleading for William, and not for Josiah. We lift up our voices in behalf of the defeated, the down-trodden, to the end that Mr. Cleveland may be prevailed upon to show as little partiality between these two competing cuckoos as possible. As a cuckoo William has striven with all his might to please, and if he has failed to please in any particular, it is because his pastern joints are too well lubricated. Josiah himself has probably been overzealous, but is this a fault?

Let us hope that Mr. Cleveland, instead of flouting William or snubbing Josiah, will take them both to his broad bosom with due regard to their personal preciousness. Let him fondle Josiah if he will, but not neglect William,

and push our silver leaders to the front.

If we allow ourselves to be switched off from silver the republicans will regain power simply and solely because they are now determined to make a fight for it.

Since the defeat of the force bill and the repeal of the federal election laws, the southern people, without regard to party and social differences, have become practically solid for this important reform.

The young man who wants to make a fortune these days can make it quicker by digging it out of the ground or out of some skilled industry than he can hope to do with his pen. The golden prizes of literature and journalism are captured only by the few.

The Japanese are exactly right. They have got the Chinese on the run and are in a position to dictate their own terms.

Why should they, when they are having everything their own way, run the risk of losing some of the fruits of their

success? The Japanese are exactly right.

Now, all this is misleading, and it will

cause about a million young men and women in this country to go to scribbling in the hope of making a fortune, only to find themselves disappointed.

The greatest rewards in journalism and literature are won by those who are at the top of their profession, and there are necessarily only a few of these lucky ones.

The majority must learn to labor and to wait, and sometimes they will have to wait forever. Thousands of

persons in this country who are writers of genuine talent find it almost impossible to get employment, and they are glad to get the wages of an ordinary me-

## JUST FROM GEORGIA.

Rain and Shine.

When the storm is blowin',

Do not curse your lot;

If it wasn't snowin',

Might be blazin' hot!

When the sun is peelin',

Firebrands—don't scold!

If it wasn't makin',

TALKS

## AT THE GROUNDS

Nearly Five Hundred Men at Work on the Sites for Buildings.

THE WORK WINDING TO A CLOSE NOW  
Full Report of What Has Been Done and What Is to Be Done.

SITES READY FOR THE CONTRACTORS

Only Two More to Be Graded—All the Others Ready for the Buildings to Go Up—Notes from the Grounds.

The exposition grounds are ready for the buildings!

All of the sites have been smoothed down to the proper grade for the building contractors to begin their work with the exception of the site for the government building and the site for the machine hall.

The contractors began work yesterday on the foundation of the forestry building, the site having been completely graded and ready for the stone and mortar.

The General Construction Company is the contractor to put the foundation of the forestry building together and the work which was begun yesterday will be pushed forward with a great rush.

The site for the agricultural building was finished yesterday and is already in readi-



GUARD AND WATER BOY.

ness for the contractor that is to have charge of constructing the building.

The site for the manufactures building has not only been graded down to a level, but the foundation of stone and brick has been constructed and everything is ready for the builder to take up the work where the other contractor left off.

The site for the fine arts building is completed. The foundation will be laid by the contractor in a short time and then Mr. Larned, who is the contractor to do the work of finishing the building will take charge. This building is to be completed and turned over to the exhibitors by the 1st of next June.

The site for the colored people's building is completely graded and is ready for the builder.

Within a few days the machinery hall site will have been leveled down and the space turned over to the building contractor.

When this is done two hundred hands will be put to work cutting down the heavy grade that is to be leveled for the site of the government building.

Then the driveways will be graded and then—

The pick and shovel will be laid aside and the ring of the hammer and the saw will sound the echoes of Piedmont park for a season.

**Winding Up the Work.**

"Give us thirty days and you will find the exposition grounds all smoothed down and the last clod of dirt broken that is to be broken," said Superintendent T. J. Donaldson yesterday to a Constitution reporter, as he stood upon the hill and cast a glance over the entire field.

"The clank of the chains of the county convicts and the rattle of the spade and shovel will soon die away upon the quarry right in the grounds which will supply the stone to the building and granite they need in the building line."

The quarry is located near the Richmond and Danville railroad track to the rear of the old building so familiar to those who have attended the expositions of the past thirty days.

They have finished all of the sites but two—the machinery hall and the government building.

"There is some slight work to be done on the driveways and the lake and then we will hang up the shovel and the hoe."

**What Has Been Done.**

"We have finished the site for the agricultural building, touched off to completion the site for the manufactures building,

the site for the colored people's building,

the site for the fine arts building,

the site for the machinery hall,

the site for the government building,

the site for the forestry building,

the site for the colored people's building,

the site for the agricultural building,

the site for the machinery hall,

the site for the government building,

the site for the forestry building,

the site for the colored people's building,

the site for the agricultural building,

the site for the machinery hall,

the site for the government building,

the site for the forestry building,

the site for the colored people's building,

the site for the agricultural building,

the site for the machinery hall,

the site for the government building,

the site for the forestry building,

the site for the colored people's building,

the site for the agricultural building,

the site for the machinery hall,

the site for the government building,

the site for the forestry building,

the site for the colored people's building,

the site for the agricultural building,

the site for the machinery hall,

the site for the government building,

the site for the forestry building,

the site for the colored people's building,

the site for the agricultural building,

the site for the machinery hall,

the site for the government building,

the site for the forestry building,

the site for the colored people's building,

the site for the agricultural building,

the site for the machinery hall,

the site for the government building,

the site for the forestry building,

the site for the colored people's building,

the site for the agricultural building,

the site for the machinery hall,

the site for the government building,

the site for the forestry building,

the site for the colored people's building,

the site for the agricultural building,

the site for the machinery hall,

the site for the government building,

the site for the forestry building,

the site for the colored people's building,

the site for the agricultural building,

the site for the machinery hall,

the site for the government building,

the site for the forestry building,

the site for the colored people's building,

the site for the agricultural building,

the site for the machinery hall,

the site for the government building,

the site for the forestry building,

the site for the colored people's building,

the site for the agricultural building,

the site for the machinery hall,

the site for the government building,

the site for the forestry building,

the site for the colored people's building,

the site for the agricultural building,

the site for the machinery hall,

the site for the government building,

the site for the forestry building,

the site for the colored people's building,

the site for the agricultural building,

the site for the machinery hall,

the site for the government building,

the site for the forestry building,

the site for the colored people's building,

the site for the agricultural building,

the site for the machinery hall,

the site for the government building,

the site for the forestry building,

the site for the colored people's building,

the site for the agricultural building,

the site for the machinery hall,

the site for the government building,

the site for the forestry building,

the site for the colored people's building,

the site for the agricultural building,

the site for the machinery hall,

the site for the government building,

the site for the forestry building,

the site for the colored people's building,

the site for the agricultural building,

the site for the machinery hall,

the site for the government building,

the site for the forestry building,

the site for the colored people's building,

the site for the agricultural building,

the site for the machinery hall,

the site for the government building,

the site for the forestry building,

the site for the colored people's building,

the site for the agricultural building,

the site for the machinery hall,

the site for the government building,

the site for the forestry building,

the site for the colored people's building,

the site for the agricultural building,

the site for the machinery hall,

the site for the government building,

the site for the forestry building,

the site for the colored people's building,

the site for the agricultural building,

the site for the machinery hall,

the site for the government building,

the site for the forestry building,

the site for the colored people's building,

the site for the agricultural building,

the site for the machinery hall,

the site for the government building,

the site for the forestry building,

the site for the colored people's building,

the site for the agricultural building,

the site for the machinery hall,

the site for the government building,

the site for the forestry building,

the site for the colored people's building,

the site for the agricultural building,

the site for the machinery hall,

the site for the government building,

the site for the forestry building,

the site for the colored people's building,

the site for the agricultural building,

the site for the machinery hall,

the site for the government building,

the site for the forestry building,

the site for the colored people's building,

the site for the agricultural building,

the site for the machinery hall,

the site for the government building,

the site for the forestry building,

the site for the colored people's building,

the site for the agricultural building,

the site for the machinery hall,

the site for the government building,

the site for the forestry building,

the site for the colored people's building,

the site for the agricultural building,

the site for the machinery hall,

## IT WAS GOOD WORK.

The House Passed Two Very Important Bills Yesterday.

## BOARDS OF MEDICAL EXAMINERS

Were Provided for in the Bill of Mr. Fouché, of Floyd.

## STRICTER EXAMINATIONS FOR LAWYERS

Will Be the Result of the Bill of Mr. Wright-Slander to Be Punished.

A Lively Day in the House.

The house of representatives passed two extra bills yesterday, but each of them had close calls.

The first of these was a bill providing for a board of medical examiners—or rather three boards—and was introduced by Mr. Fouché, of Floyd.

The other bill was by Mr. Wright, of Floyd, and was designed to do for the legal profession what the other bill would do for the medical—to raise the standard of admission, and of course thereby elevate the interest of both.

should place such safeguards around the profession as was right for the protection of humanity. I for one stand ready to cast my vote for this same bill.

Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Elbert alludes to the "poor boy" required under this act to pay his passage to the place of examination, and says he will have to secure a new suit of clothes by which to make a decent appearance at the examination. In my opinion no physician should appear in the courtroom unless he is dressed in a suit of clothes which the law requires. The gentleman from Elbert alludes to the hardships in securing this passage and clothing by this "poor young man," but he seems to forget the poor patient in the hands of this "poor young man," who is having nails driven in his coffin by the young and incompetent physician. And for this reason I favor the bill." Mr. Branch was several times applauded.

Mr. Anderson, of Jones.

Dr. Anderson, the young representative from Jones county, closed the debate by urging in the name of the profession and its colleges, and in behalf of the people, and in the progressive spirit of the age, that the bill passed. He said that it was a simple bill to protect the people from humbug and the profession from suggestions of humbugism. He contended that the objections to the bill were purely imaginary and he believed it to be more in the interest of the people than of the profession, but very greatly in his opinion, discriminative against the poor boy.

An Amendment Defeated.

Mr. Wright submitted an amendment providing that the provisions of the bill do not apply to those holding a diploma from any medical college in Georgia.

Then Mr. Humphreys called for the previous question. Mr. Worley's amendment was lost and on the passage of the bill it had received a vote of 53 to 52, in favor of the speaker, and he cast his vote for it, giving the requisite 88.

The announcement was the occasion for hearty applause.

The Bill as Passed.

The bill is quite a lengthy one. It begins by providing that within thirty days after its passage, the governor shall appoint a committee of the governor to appoint for this state three separate boards of medical examiners, one for members each, as follows: One board of the college of medicine; one board of the school of medicine; one board of five members of the eclectic school of medicine, and one board of five members of the numerous other schools.

The members of each board shall be men learning in medicine and surgery, of good moral and professional character, and graduates of any medical college.

Each board shall be a board of five members.

Each board shall have regular meetings in each year. One meeting shall be held on the second Tuesday in April, the other on the second Tuesday in October.

Each meeting shall be held in such city as may be selected by the members of each board.

A majority of each board shall be present.

The term of office of the members shall be for the term of three years.

Each board shall have a regular meeting in each year. One meeting shall be held on the second Tuesday in April, the other on the second Tuesday in October.

Each meeting shall be held in such city as may be selected by the members of each board.

A majority of each board shall be present.

The term of office of the members shall be for the term of three years.

Each board shall have a regular meeting in each year. One meeting shall be held on the second Tuesday in April, the other on the second Tuesday in October.

Each meeting shall be held in such city as may be selected by the members of each board.

A majority of each board shall be present.

The term of office of the members shall be for the term of three years.

Each board shall have a regular meeting in each year. One meeting shall be held on the second Tuesday in April, the other on the second Tuesday in October.

Each meeting shall be held in such city as may be selected by the members of each board.

A majority of each board shall be present.

The term of office of the members shall be for the term of three years.

Each board shall have a regular meeting in each year. One meeting shall be held on the second Tuesday in April, the other on the second Tuesday in October.

Each meeting shall be held in such city as may be selected by the members of each board.

A majority of each board shall be present.

The term of office of the members shall be for the term of three years.

Each board shall have a regular meeting in each year. One meeting shall be held on the second Tuesday in April, the other on the second Tuesday in October.

Each meeting shall be held in such city as may be selected by the members of each board.

A majority of each board shall be present.

The term of office of the members shall be for the term of three years.

Each board shall have a regular meeting in each year. One meeting shall be held on the second Tuesday in April, the other on the second Tuesday in October.

Each meeting shall be held in such city as may be selected by the members of each board.

A majority of each board shall be present.

The term of office of the members shall be for the term of three years.

Each board shall have a regular meeting in each year. One meeting shall be held on the second Tuesday in April, the other on the second Tuesday in October.

Each meeting shall be held in such city as may be selected by the members of each board.

A majority of each board shall be present.

The term of office of the members shall be for the term of three years.

Each board shall have a regular meeting in each year. One meeting shall be held on the second Tuesday in April, the other on the second Tuesday in October.

Each meeting shall be held in such city as may be selected by the members of each board.

A majority of each board shall be present.

The term of office of the members shall be for the term of three years.

Each board shall have a regular meeting in each year. One meeting shall be held on the second Tuesday in April, the other on the second Tuesday in October.

Each meeting shall be held in such city as may be selected by the members of each board.

A majority of each board shall be present.

The term of office of the members shall be for the term of three years.

Each board shall have a regular meeting in each year. One meeting shall be held on the second Tuesday in April, the other on the second Tuesday in October.

Each meeting shall be held in such city as may be selected by the members of each board.

A majority of each board shall be present.

The term of office of the members shall be for the term of three years.

Each board shall have a regular meeting in each year. One meeting shall be held on the second Tuesday in April, the other on the second Tuesday in October.

Each meeting shall be held in such city as may be selected by the members of each board.

A majority of each board shall be present.

The term of office of the members shall be for the term of three years.

Each board shall have a regular meeting in each year. One meeting shall be held on the second Tuesday in April, the other on the second Tuesday in October.

Each meeting shall be held in such city as may be selected by the members of each board.

A majority of each board shall be present.

The term of office of the members shall be for the term of three years.

Each board shall have a regular meeting in each year. One meeting shall be held on the second Tuesday in April, the other on the second Tuesday in October.

Each meeting shall be held in such city as may be selected by the members of each board.

A majority of each board shall be present.

The term of office of the members shall be for the term of three years.

Each board shall have a regular meeting in each year. One meeting shall be held on the second Tuesday in April, the other on the second Tuesday in October.

Each meeting shall be held in such city as may be selected by the members of each board.

A majority of each board shall be present.

The term of office of the members shall be for the term of three years.

Each board shall have a regular meeting in each year. One meeting shall be held on the second Tuesday in April, the other on the second Tuesday in October.

Each meeting shall be held in such city as may be selected by the members of each board.

A majority of each board shall be present.

The term of office of the members shall be for the term of three years.

Each board shall have a regular meeting in each year. One meeting shall be held on the second Tuesday in April, the other on the second Tuesday in October.

Each meeting shall be held in such city as may be selected by the members of each board.

A majority of each board shall be present.

The term of office of the members shall be for the term of three years.

Each board shall have a regular meeting in each year. One meeting shall be held on the second Tuesday in April, the other on the second Tuesday in October.

Each meeting shall be held in such city as may be selected by the members of each board.

A majority of each board shall be present.

The term of office of the members shall be for the term of three years.

Each board shall have a regular meeting in each year. One meeting shall be held on the second Tuesday in April, the other on the second Tuesday in October.

Each meeting shall be held in such city as may be selected by the members of each board.

A majority of each board shall be present.

The term of office of the members shall be for the term of three years.

Each board shall have a regular meeting in each year. One meeting shall be held on the second Tuesday in April, the other on the second Tuesday in October.

Each meeting shall be held in such city as may be selected by the members of each board.

A majority of each board shall be present.

The term of office of the members shall be for the term of three years.

Each board shall have a regular meeting in each year. One meeting shall be held on the second Tuesday in April, the other on the second Tuesday in October.

Each meeting shall be held in such city as may be selected by the members of each board.

A majority of each board shall be present.

The term of office of the members shall be for the term of three years.

Each board shall have a regular meeting in each year. One meeting shall be held on the second Tuesday in April, the other on the second Tuesday in October.

Each meeting shall be held in such city as may be selected by the members of each board.

A majority of each board shall be present.

The term of office of the members shall be for the term of three years.

Each board shall have a regular meeting in each year. One meeting shall be held on the second Tuesday in April, the other on the second Tuesday in October.

Each meeting shall be held in such city as may be selected by the members of each board.

A majority of each board shall be present.

The term of office of the members shall be for the term of three years.

Each board shall have a regular meeting in each year. One meeting shall be held on the second Tuesday in April, the other on the second Tuesday in October.

Each meeting shall be held in such city as may be selected by the members of each board.

A majority of each board shall be present.

The term of office of the members shall be for the term of three years.

Each board shall have a regular meeting in each year. One meeting shall be held on the second Tuesday in April, the other on the second Tuesday in October.

Each meeting shall be held in such city as may be selected by the members of each board.

A majority of each board shall be present.

The term of office of the members shall be for the term of three years.

Each board shall have a regular meeting in each year. One meeting shall be held on the second Tuesday in April, the other on the second Tuesday in October.

Each meeting shall be held in such city as may be selected by the members of each board.

A majority of each board shall be present.

The term of office of the members shall be for the term of three years.

Each board shall have a regular meeting in each year. One meeting shall be held on the second Tuesday in April, the other on the second Tuesday in October.

Each meeting shall be held in such city as may be selected by the members of each board.

A majority of each board shall be present.

The term of office of the members shall be for the term of three years.

Each board shall have a regular meeting in each year. One meeting shall be held on the second Tuesday in April, the other on the second Tuesday in October.

Each meeting shall be held in such city as may be selected by the members of each board.

A majority of each board shall be present.

The term of office of the members shall be for the term of three years.

Each board shall have a regular meeting in each year. One meeting shall be held on the second Tuesday in April, the other on the second Tuesday in October.

Each meeting shall be held in such city as may be selected by the members of each board.

A majority of each board shall be present.

The term of office of the members shall be for the term of three years.

Each board shall have a regular meeting in each year. One meeting shall be held on the second Tuesday in April, the other on the second Tuesday in October.

Each meeting shall be held in such city as may be selected by the members of each board.

A majority of each board shall be present.

The term of office of the members shall be for the term of three years.

Each board shall have



## COTTON EXCITED.

At Times It Showed Buoyancy Yesterday Afternoon.

IN 10 DAYS IT HAS ADVANCED 86 POINTS

Stock Dividend Reduction Rumors Cause Values on the Stock Exchange to Soar Lower—Wheat 11-4c Lower.

All the cotton markets, for both contracts advanced yesterday, except 1-16 to 1-17 on the side and 1-32½ in Liverpool, while futures after a very active day's trade closed about 10 points above Tuesday's final figures.

The sales of contracts reached 245,000 bales yesterday, the largest sales for a long time, while New Orleans sold over 100,000 bales, an amount that rarely changes, hands in that market, but the closing tons, there was barely steady at the advance, which was equal to New York's.

In the opinion of the bulls on cotton here we are to have a good advance based apparently on the better feeling in the spot market for the past week or ten days.

But it is possible that the people who have been buying for investment will eventually tire of taking the cotton as it is offered, more especially if receipts continue to pour in upon them in such enormous quantities, but the insiders on the cotton exchange still advise buying, but at the same time, with the "pushing" receipts may cause another decline.

In its review of the cotton market last Monday The New York Journal of Commerce says: "The market is open and a stronger market for certificates. No extensive deals for investment are shown, but small operators are said to be buying with more freedom and there has been a great deal of covering wherever margins were narrow, and engagements apparently in a precarious position. The public cable advises this morning that receipts still feed in and that it is deemed to be distributed in part to the figuring on crop prospects as given by The Financial Chronicle on Saturday, and in part to manipulation on account of the south. Indeed, New Orleans is credited with another attempt to work a bull movement and is said to have furnished a great deal of the buying power at Liverpool."

The stock market was also very active yesterday, but values took the reverse course to that of cotton and it was but a short time after the opening, which at least gave promise of steadiness, that numerous demands were made for the Granger roads were sprung upon the traders, and from that time on under the leadership of Chicago, Burlington and Quincy there was a break of 1/4 to 2% per cent for the day.

Burlington declared a dividend yesterday, but it reduced from 1/4 to 1 per cent. It is said, though, that the road has earned only a fraction of 1 per cent.

Northwest, Rock Island and St. Paul also suffered severely. It is said that Northwest will reduce its rate from 5 to 4 per cent at the next meeting of the directors, which takes place next Tuesday.

Wheat in Chicago followed the course of the Granger roads on the stock exchange and the close yesterday showed a loss of 1/2 to 1/4c for the day.

## THE COTTON MARKET.

Local market closed steady; middling 54-65 3-16c. The following is our statement of the receipts, shipments and stocks at Atlanta:

RECEIPTS SHIPPED STOCKS  
1894 1894 1893 1894 1893  
Saturday 1854 1942 176 1675 2900 16147  
Monday 2019 1731 1100 2900 16166  
Tuesday 2119 1658 145 2071 37179 15741  
Wednesday 2178 1920 120 2000 35002 15833  
Thursday 2178 1920 120 2000 35002 15833  
Friday 2178 1920 120 2000 35002 15833  
Total 8896 5973 6500 6600

Stevens & Co.'s Cotton Letter.

New York, November 21.—It was the biggest day in some time, and the sales perched on barrels of the bulk. The sales were 242,000 bales, and the advance was 11 to 12 points. Receipts at the all the ports together were 100,000 bales, and 100,000 last year. 41,791 in New Orleans and 56,230 in Liverpool. Reports from Alabama state that probably not more than 20 per cent of the crop has been picked, and the interior towns are 122,000, against 99,00 last year, and 104,000 in 1891. New Orleans advanced 11 to 12 points. Liverpool advanced 11 to 12 points. London advanced 11 to 12 points. Manchester had sales of 1,000 bales. Manchester was quiet and firm. New Orleans receipts tomorrow will be up to 14,000, against 10,373 last year. Bremen's road to Royal have cleared 10,000. Our dispatches from San Antonio, Bremen, Liverpool, and London report big receipts, present a promising, and a blockade of cotton at Arkansas points. The fields in many parts of the southwest are still with cotton, and the market is still in sympathy. In some cases 1-3 of a bar per acre. A telegram reports the gins, ware houses, and platforms packed with cotton. The receipts for the week are expected to be very large. Houston reported 11,000 and shipped 13,086. The firm, which was a small operator in New Orleans, was reported to have 10,000 bales here and also in New Orleans and Savannah. Mobile and Augustus advanced 1-16. At New Orleans the spot market sales were 10,000. St. Louis received 1,300 shipped 6,402. August 30, 1893, against 1,899 last year; Houston, \$1.00, against 1,899; Memphis, 5,174, against 2,83 last year. There was a report of a slight price fall. The market is a little more favorable to the side than it was a few weeks past. There is more or less outside investment buying and the market showed something of a breaking tendency today. Liverpool and London advanced, and so did a good many local operators. The short interest has been considerably reduced in the past week. The advance is by many considered a general one in part, and certainly it would not be wise to look for a continuous rise or falling. The market is in a decided diminution in the crop movement.

The following is the range of cotton futures in New York today:

THE STOCK MARKET.

The Grangers Suffered a Severe Decline Yesterday.

New York, November 21.—The overhanging feature of the speculation at the stock exchange today was the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy dividend matter. During the morning session an impression prevailed that the directors would declare the regular rate. It was then argued that if the Burlington and Quincy could maintain regular payments there was no reason why the Northwestern directors at their coming meeting could not do the same. Consequently there was quite a bullish feeling prevailing throughout the morning.

Prices moved up 1/4 to 1/2 per cent, the leaders of the market, the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, Louisville and Nashville, and St. Paul, had a decided rally, and bought a big line of the stock. A feeling of hesitancy was then noted, due to another Boston dispatch that the dividend had not been declared as yet, and that the directors were still in conference. Then came the official statement that the dividend had been reduced from 1/4 to 1/2 per cent for the quarter. This led to the biggest selling movement in the stock for a long time, during which the price yielded from 7/4 to 7/8. The other Grangers were also put under the hammer and St. Paul dropped 2 to 3%. Northwest 2 to 3%, and Rock Island 3 to 4%. Among the interior roads, the Grangers, Louisville and Nashville, and St. Paul, had a decided rally, and bought a big line of the stock. A feeling of hesitancy was then noted, due to another Boston dispatch that the dividend had not been declared as yet, and that the directors were still in conference. Then came the official statement that the dividend had been reduced from 1/4 to 1/2 per cent for the quarter. This led to the biggest selling movement in the stock for a long time, during which the price yielded from 7/4 to 7/8. The other Grangers were also put under the hammer and St. Paul dropped 2 to 3%. Northwest 2 to 3%, and Rock Island 3 to 4%. Among the interior roads, the Grangers, Louisville and Nashville, and St. Paul, had a decided rally, and bought a big line of the stock. A feeling of hesitancy was then noted, due to another Boston dispatch that the dividend had not been declared as yet, and that the directors were still in conference. Then came the official statement that the dividend had been reduced from 1/4 to 1/2 per cent for the quarter. This led to the biggest selling movement in the stock for a long time, during which the price yielded from 7/4 to 7/8. The other Grangers were also put under the hammer and St. Paul dropped 2 to 3%. Northwest 2 to 3%, and Rock Island 3 to 4%. Among the interior roads, the Grangers, Louisville and Nashville, and St. Paul, had a decided rally, and bought a big line of the stock. A feeling of hesitancy was then noted, due to another Boston dispatch that the dividend had not been declared as yet, and that the directors were still in conference. Then came the official statement that the dividend had been reduced from 1/4 to 1/2 per cent for the quarter. This led to the biggest selling movement in the stock for a long time, during which the price yielded from 7/4 to 7/8. The other Grangers were also put under the hammer and St. Paul dropped 2 to 3%. Northwest 2 to 3%, and Rock Island 3 to 4%. Among the interior roads, the Grangers, Louisville and Nashville, and St. Paul, had a decided rally, and bought a big line of the stock. A feeling of hesitancy was then noted, due to another Boston dispatch that the dividend had not been declared as yet, and that the directors were still in conference. Then came the official statement that the dividend had been reduced from 1/4 to 1/2 per cent for the quarter. This led to the biggest selling movement in the stock for a long time, during which the price yielded from 7/4 to 7/8. The other Grangers were also put under the hammer and St. Paul dropped 2 to 3%. Northwest 2 to 3%, and Rock Island 3 to 4%. Among the interior roads, the Grangers, Louisville and Nashville, and St. Paul, had a decided rally, and bought a big line of the stock. A feeling of hesitancy was then noted, due to another Boston dispatch that the dividend had not been declared as yet, and that the directors were still in conference. Then came the official statement that the dividend had been reduced from 1/4 to 1/2 per cent for the quarter. This led to the biggest selling movement in the stock for a long time, during which the price yielded from 7/4 to 7/8. The other Grangers were also put under the hammer and St. Paul dropped 2 to 3%. Northwest 2 to 3%, and Rock Island 3 to 4%. Among the interior roads, the Grangers, Louisville and Nashville, and St. Paul, had a decided rally, and bought a big line of the stock. A feeling of hesitancy was then noted, due to another Boston dispatch that the dividend had not been declared as yet, and that the directors were still in conference. Then came the official statement that the dividend had been reduced from 1/4 to 1/2 per cent for the quarter. This led to the biggest selling movement in the stock for a long time, during which the price yielded from 7/4 to 7/8. The other Grangers were also put under the hammer and St. Paul dropped 2 to 3%. Northwest 2 to 3%, and Rock Island 3 to 4%. Among the interior roads, the Grangers, Louisville and Nashville, and St. Paul, had a decided rally, and bought a big line of the stock. A feeling of hesitancy was then noted, due to another Boston dispatch that the dividend had not been declared as yet, and that the directors were still in conference. Then came the official statement that the dividend had been reduced from 1/4 to 1/2 per cent for the quarter. This led to the biggest selling movement in the stock for a long time, during which the price yielded from 7/4 to 7/8. The other Grangers were also put under the hammer and St. Paul dropped 2 to 3%. Northwest 2 to 3%, and Rock Island 3 to 4%. Among the interior roads, the Grangers, Louisville and Nashville, and St. Paul, had a decided rally, and bought a big line of the stock. A feeling of hesitancy was then noted, due to another Boston dispatch that the dividend had not been declared as yet, and that the directors were still in conference. Then came the official statement that the dividend had been reduced from 1/4 to 1/2 per cent for the quarter. This led to the biggest selling movement in the stock for a long time, during which the price yielded from 7/4 to 7/8. The other Grangers were also put under the hammer and St. Paul dropped 2 to 3%. Northwest 2 to 3%, and Rock Island 3 to 4%. Among the interior roads, the Grangers, Louisville and Nashville, and St. Paul, had a decided rally, and bought a big line of the stock. A feeling of hesitancy was then noted, due to another Boston dispatch that the dividend had not been declared as yet, and that the directors were still in conference. Then came the official statement that the dividend had been reduced from 1/4 to 1/2 per cent for the quarter. This led to the biggest selling movement in the stock for a long time, during which the price yielded from 7/4 to 7/8. The other Grangers were also put under the hammer and St. Paul dropped 2 to 3%. Northwest 2 to 3%, and Rock Island 3 to 4%. Among the interior roads, the Grangers, Louisville and Nashville, and St. Paul, had a decided rally, and bought a big line of the stock. A feeling of hesitancy was then noted, due to another Boston dispatch that the dividend had not been declared as yet, and that the directors were still in conference. Then came the official statement that the dividend had been reduced from 1/4 to 1/2 per cent for the quarter. This led to the biggest selling movement in the stock for a long time, during which the price yielded from 7/4 to 7/8. The other Grangers were also put under the hammer and St. Paul dropped 2 to 3%. Northwest 2 to 3%, and Rock Island 3 to 4%. Among the interior roads, the Grangers, Louisville and Nashville, and St. Paul, had a decided rally, and bought a big line of the stock. A feeling of hesitancy was then noted, due to another Boston dispatch that the dividend had not been declared as yet, and that the directors were still in conference. Then came the official statement that the dividend had been reduced from 1/4 to 1/2 per cent for the quarter. This led to the biggest selling movement in the stock for a long time, during which the price yielded from 7/4 to 7/8. The other Grangers were also put under the hammer and St. Paul dropped 2 to 3%. Northwest 2 to 3%, and Rock Island 3 to 4%. Among the interior roads, the Grangers, Louisville and Nashville, and St. Paul, had a decided rally, and bought a big line of the stock. A feeling of hesitancy was then noted, due to another Boston dispatch that the dividend had not been declared as yet, and that the directors were still in conference. Then came the official statement that the dividend had been reduced from 1/4 to 1/2 per cent for the quarter. This led to the biggest selling movement in the stock for a long time, during which the price yielded from 7/4 to 7/8. The other Grangers were also put under the hammer and St. Paul dropped 2 to 3%. Northwest 2 to 3%, and Rock Island 3 to 4%. Among the interior roads, the Grangers, Louisville and Nashville, and St. Paul, had a decided rally, and bought a big line of the stock. A feeling of hesitancy was then noted, due to another Boston dispatch that the dividend had not been declared as yet, and that the directors were still in conference. Then came the official statement that the dividend had been reduced from 1/4 to 1/2 per cent for the quarter. This led to the biggest selling movement in the stock for a long time, during which the price yielded from 7/4 to 7/8. The other Grangers were also put under the hammer and St. Paul dropped 2 to 3%. Northwest 2 to 3%, and Rock Island 3 to 4%. Among the interior roads, the Grangers, Louisville and Nashville, and St. Paul, had a decided rally, and bought a big line of the stock. A feeling of hesitancy was then noted, due to another Boston dispatch that the dividend had not been declared as yet, and that the directors were still in conference. Then came the official statement that the dividend had been reduced from 1/4 to 1/2 per cent for the quarter. This led to the biggest selling movement in the stock for a long time, during which the price yielded from 7/4 to 7/8. The other Grangers were also put under the hammer and St. Paul dropped 2 to 3%. Northwest 2 to 3%, and Rock Island 3 to 4%. Among the interior roads, the Grangers, Louisville and Nashville, and St. Paul, had a decided rally, and bought a big line of the stock. A feeling of hesitancy was then noted, due to another Boston dispatch that the dividend had not been declared as yet, and that the directors were still in conference. Then came the official statement that the dividend had been reduced from 1/4 to 1/2 per cent for the quarter. This led to the biggest selling movement in the stock for a long time, during which the price yielded from 7/4 to 7/8. The other Grangers were also put under the hammer and St. Paul dropped 2 to 3%. Northwest 2 to 3%, and Rock Island 3 to 4%. Among the interior roads, the Grangers, Louisville and Nashville, and St. Paul, had a decided rally, and bought a big line of the stock. A feeling of hesitancy was then noted, due to another Boston dispatch that the dividend had not been declared as yet, and that the directors were still in conference. Then came the official statement that the dividend had been reduced from 1/4 to 1/2 per cent for the quarter. This led to the biggest selling movement in the stock for a long time, during which the price yielded from 7/4 to 7/8. The other Grangers were also put under the hammer and St. Paul dropped 2 to 3%. Northwest 2 to 3%, and Rock Island 3 to 4%. Among the interior roads, the Grangers, Louisville and Nashville, and St. Paul, had a decided rally, and bought a big line of the stock. A feeling of hesitancy was then noted, due to another Boston dispatch that the dividend had not been declared as yet, and that the directors were still in conference. Then came the official statement that the dividend had been reduced from 1/4 to 1/2 per cent for the quarter. This led to the biggest selling movement in the stock for a long time, during which the price yielded from 7/4 to 7/8. The other Grangers were also put under the hammer and St. Paul dropped 2 to 3%. Northwest 2 to 3%, and Rock Island 3 to 4%. Among the interior roads, the Grangers, Louisville and Nashville, and St. Paul, had a decided rally, and bought a big line of the stock. A feeling of hesitancy was then noted, due to another Boston dispatch that the dividend had not been declared as yet, and that the directors were still in conference. Then came the official statement that the dividend had been reduced from 1/4 to 1/2 per cent for the quarter. This led to the biggest selling movement in the stock for a long time, during which the price yielded from 7/4 to 7/8. The other Grangers were also put under the hammer and St. Paul dropped 2 to 3%. Northwest 2 to 3%, and Rock Island 3 to 4%. Among the interior roads, the Grangers, Louisville and Nashville, and St. Paul, had a decided rally, and bought a big line of the stock. A feeling of hesitancy was then noted, due to another Boston dispatch that the dividend had not been declared as yet, and that the directors were still in conference. Then came the official statement that the dividend had been reduced from 1/4 to 1/2 per cent for the quarter. This led to the biggest selling movement in the stock for a long time, during which the price yielded from 7/4 to 7/8. The other Grangers were also put under the hammer and St. Paul dropped 2 to 3%. Northwest 2 to 3%, and Rock Island 3 to 4%. Among the interior roads, the Grangers, Louisville and Nashville, and St. Paul, had a decided rally, and bought a big line of the stock. A feeling of hesitancy was then noted, due to another Boston dispatch that the dividend had not been declared as yet, and that the directors were still in conference. Then came the official statement that the dividend had been reduced from 1/4 to 1/2 per cent for the quarter. This led to the biggest selling movement in the stock for a long time, during which the price yielded from 7/4 to 7/8. The other Grangers were also put under the hammer and St. Paul dropped 2 to 3%. Northwest 2 to 3%, and Rock Island 3 to 4%. Among the interior roads, the Grangers, Louisville and Nashville, and St. Paul, had a decided rally, and bought a big line of the stock. A feeling of hesitancy was then noted, due to another Boston dispatch that the dividend had not been declared as yet, and that the directors were still in conference. Then came the official statement that the dividend had been reduced from 1/4 to 1/2 per cent for the quarter. This led to the biggest selling movement in the stock for a long time, during which the price yielded from 7/4 to 7/8. The other Grangers were also put under the hammer and St. Paul dropped 2 to 3%. Northwest 2 to 3%, and Rock Island 3 to 4%. Among the interior roads, the Grangers, Louisville and Nashville, and St. Paul, had a decided rally, and bought a big line of the stock. A feeling of hesitancy was then noted, due to another Boston dispatch that the dividend had not been declared as yet, and that the directors were still in conference. Then came the official statement that the dividend had been reduced from 1/4 to 1/2 per cent for the quarter. This led to the biggest selling movement in the stock for a long time, during which the price yielded from 7/4 to 7/8. The other Grangers were also put under the hammer and St. Paul dropped 2 to 3%. Northwest 2 to 3%, and Rock Island 3 to 4%. Among the interior roads, the Grangers, Louisville and Nashville, and St. Paul, had a decided rally, and bought a big line of the stock. A feeling of hesitancy was then noted, due to another Boston dispatch that the dividend had not been declared as yet, and that the directors were still in conference. Then came the official statement that the dividend had been reduced from 1/4 to 1/2 per cent for the quarter. This led to the biggest selling movement in the stock for a long time, during which the price yielded from 7/4 to 7/8. The other Grangers were also put under the hammer and St. Paul dropped 2 to 3%. Northwest 2 to 3%, and Rock Island 3 to 4%. Among the interior roads, the Grangers, Louisville and Nashville, and St. Paul, had a decided rally, and bought a big line of the stock. A feeling of hesitancy was then noted, due to another Boston dispatch that the dividend had not been declared as yet, and that the directors were still in conference. Then came the official statement that the dividend had been reduced from 1/4 to 1/2 per cent for the quarter. This led to the biggest selling movement in the stock for a long time, during which the price yielded from 7/4 to 7/8. The other Grangers were also put under the hammer and St. Paul dropped 2 to 3%. Northwest 2 to 3%, and Rock Island 3 to 4%. Among the interior roads, the Grangers, Louisville and Nashville, and St. Paul, had a decided rally, and bought a big line of the stock. A feeling of hesitancy was then noted, due to another Boston dispatch that the dividend had not been declared as yet, and that the directors were still in conference. Then came the official statement that the dividend had been reduced from 1/4 to 1/2 per cent for the quarter. This led to the biggest selling movement in the stock for a long time, during which the price yielded from 7/4 to 7/8. The other Grangers were also put under the hammer and St. Paul dropped 2 to 3%. Northwest 2 to 3%, and Rock Island 3 to 4%. Among the interior roads, the Grangers, Louisville and Nashville, and St. Paul, had a decided rally, and bought a big line of the stock. A feeling of hesitancy was then noted, due to another Boston dispatch that the dividend had not been declared as yet, and that the directors were still in conference. Then came the official statement that the dividend had been reduced from 1/4 to 1/2 per cent for the quarter. This led to the biggest selling movement in the stock for a long time, during which the price yielded from 7/4 to 7/8. The other Grangers were also put under the hammer and St. Paul dropped 2 to 3%. Northwest 2 to 3%, and Rock Island 3 to 4%. Among the interior roads, the Grangers, Louisville and Nashville, and St. Paul, had a decided rally, and bought a big line of the stock. A feeling of hesitancy was then noted, due to another Boston dispatch that the dividend had not been declared as yet, and that the directors were still in conference. Then came the official statement that the dividend had been reduced from 1/4 to 1/2 per cent for the quarter. This led to the biggest selling movement in the stock for a long time, during which the price yielded from 7/4 to 7/8. The other Grangers were also put under the hammer and St. Paul dropped 2 to 3%. Northwest 2 to 3%, and Rock Island 3 to 4%. Among the interior roads, the Grangers, Louisville and Nashville, and St. Paul, had a decided rally, and bought a big line of the stock. A feeling of hesitancy was then noted, due to another Boston dispatch that the dividend had not been declared as yet, and that the directors were still in conference. Then came the official statement that the dividend had been reduced from 1/4 to 1/2 per cent for the quarter. This led to the biggest selling movement in the stock for a long time, during which the price yielded from 7/4 to 7/8. The other Grangers were also put under the hammer and St. Paul dropped 2 to 3%. Northwest 2 to 3%, and Rock Island 3 to 4%. Among the interior roads, the Grangers, Louisville and Nashville, and St. Paul, had a decided rally, and bought a big line of the stock. A feeling of hesitancy was then noted, due to another Boston dispatch that the dividend had not been declared as yet, and that the directors were still in conference. Then came the official statement that the dividend had been reduced from 1/4 to 1/2 per cent for the quarter. This led to the biggest selling movement in the stock for a long time, during which the price yielded from 7/4 to 7/8. The other Grangers were also put under the hammer and St. Paul dropped 2 to 3%. Northwest 2 to 3%, and Rock Island 3 to 4%. Among the interior roads, the Grangers, Louisville and Nashville, and St. Paul, had a decided rally, and bought a big line of the stock. A feeling of hesitancy was then noted, due to another Boston dispatch that the dividend had not been declared as yet, and that the directors were still in conference. Then came the official statement that the dividend had been reduced from 1/4 to 1/2 per cent for the quarter. This led to the biggest selling movement in the stock for a long time, during which the price yielded from 7/4 to 7/8. The other Grangers were also put under the hammer and St. Paul dropped 2 to 3%. Northwest 2 to 3%, and Rock Island 3 to 4%. Among the interior roads, the Grangers, Louisville and Nashville, and St. Paul, had a decided rally, and bought a big line of the stock. A feeling of hesitancy was then noted, due to another Boston dispatch that the dividend had not been declared as yet, and that the directors were still in conference. Then came the official statement that the dividend had been reduced from 1/4 to 1/2 per cent for the quarter. This led to the biggest selling movement in the stock for a long time, during which the price yielded from 7/4 to 7/8. The other Grangers were also put under the hammer and St. Paul dropped 2 to 3%. Northwest 2 to 3%, and Rock Island 3 to 4%. Among the interior roads, the Grangers, Louisville and Nashville, and St. Paul, had a decided rally, and bought a big line of the stock. A feeling of hesitancy was then noted, due to another Boston dispatch that the dividend had not been declared as yet, and that the directors were still in conference. Then came the official statement that the dividend had been reduced from 1/4 to 1/2 per cent for the quarter. This led to the biggest selling movement in the stock for a long time, during which the price

## SILVERITES ALERT.

Bimetallists Realize That They Must Agitate and Educate.

## THE GOLDBUGS ARE PROSLEYTYING

The President Is Going to Push His Financial Scheme with All His Power and Influence.

is a difficult one, not expert advertising. You corner Alabama street. We before, we are selling at our Peachtree pole statement, and will find everything how to advertise our success to due to people and telling out cost sale lasts.

RLTON

MCCORD, Cashier, TIN, Asst. Cashier.

INKING 60

Ga.

ed on terms com

A. P. MORGAN,

A. RICHARDSON,

J. C. DAYTON, Cashier

N. K.,

Ga.

ED PROFITS, \$10,000.

on favorable terms

sep-20-12

SCHEDULES.

and Departure of All

City-Central Time.

1 DEPART

OAK OF GEORGIA.

To Hapeville..... 5:45 a.m.

To Atlanta..... 5:45 a.m.

To Savannah..... 5:45 a.m.

To Hapeville..... 5:45 a.m.

To Atlanta..... 5:45 a.m.

To Hapeville..... 5:45 a.m.

**Found Guilty.**

You recall the story of the prisoner who, on being asked if he was guilty, replied "I guess I am, Judge, but I would like to be tried all the same."

Now you may be guilty of having uselessly spent more money for your wedding present than you should have. We do not suggest that you be tried upon this indictment, but that you try our prices before you purchase again. Do not allow this hint to pass unnoticed. We have a big stock, and it is offered at a margin of profit much closer than some other people are willing to take. Try us and it will not be our fault if you do not buy from us. J. P. Stevens & Bro., 47 Whitehall street.

P. S.—Remember that we engrave wedding and calling cards in our own establishment here—no delay—and most artistic work.

**cold**  
**weather!**

look out for it—pneumonia and the like—head it off by buying whisky—but be sure to get the right sort—else it may do more harm than good—we sell the right sort—our brands of pure whisky can be bought at all first class bars—"old charter"—"four acres"—"cleveland club"—"old oscar pepper"—"canadian club"—these are the right sort.

**bluthenthal** "b. & b."  
& bickart.

Marietta and Forsyth streets.  
Hello: number 378.  
One whisky at wholesale.

FRANK M. POTTS,  
HENRY POTTS,  
JOSEPH THOMPSON.

**POTTS - THOMPSON**  
LIQUOR CO.

WHOLESALEERS  
AND DISTILLERS OF

Stone Mountain  
Corn Whisky,

7-13 Decatur Street

Kimball House,

ATLANTA, GA. TELEPHONE 48.

**OPIUM** and Whisky Galore  
cured at home without pain. Book of particulars sent FREE.  
Atlanta, Ga. Office 10½ Whitehall St.

S. W. BEACH, Secretary and Treasurer.  
J. A. G. BEACH, O. WINGATE, Vice  
President.

THE ATLANTA PLUMBING COMPANY  
Contractors of Plumbing, Steam and Gas  
Fitting.  
2 Loyd Street, Atlanta, Ga.



KELLAM & MOORE, SCIENTIFIC  
OPTICIANS.

The oldest lens-grinders in the state.  
Retail saleroom 54 Marietta street, opposite post office.

TRADE MARK REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.  
**Indapo**  
Made a well  
Man of  
Men.

THE GREAT  
HINDOO REMEDY  
PRODUCES THE ABOVE  
CURE FOR ALL  
DISEASES, CURE ALL  
PARASIS, SYPHILIS, ETC.  
LARGE QUANTITY OF  
DRUGS, VITAMINS, ETC.  
POCKET. PRICE \$1.00 A PACKAGE.  
SIX FOR \$6.00 WITH A  
GENERAL GUARANTEE OF MONEY REFUNDED.  
IF YOUR DRUGGIST HAS NOT GOT IT, WE WILL SEND IT PREPAID.  
VENTRAL MEDICAL COMPANY, BIRMINGHAM, ALA., OR OTHER AGENTS.

SOLD AT  
JACOB'S PHARMACY  
ATLANTA, GA.

The Half-hose That Are Stamped

**Shawknit**  
TRADE MARK

ON THE TOE  
Fit Well, Look Well, Wear Well  
They are the only half-hose constructed  
in accordance with

The Shape of the Human Foot.

They contain no bunches, no perceptible  
seams, nothing to annoy, and are made  
of the best yarns, on best machinery and  
by the best workmen.

Manufactured by the Shaw Stocking Com-

pany, Lowell, Mass.

Send to your dealers.

sep 29-30-31 thru sun tues n r m

Take Home a Bottle of  
**ALLEN'S**

Lung Balsam

IT WILL CURE YOUR COUGH

Full Directions Inside Each Bottle.

Nov 1st and 2nd Day n r m

**MYSTIC SHRINERS.**

Grand Conclave of High Masons—from  
Every Point in Georgia.

THE ARRIVAL OF THE SULTAN

Grand Parade—Gorgeous Splendor of the  
Sultan's Appearance—Banquet and  
Initiation Ceremony.

The Mystic Shriner were out in full force  
yesterday and the parade was gorgeous.

At 5 o'clock the members of the Yaarab  
and visiting Shriner from every section of the state, and the great sultan of  
the Shriner, in his state and banded at  
the Masonic hall in the old city hall.

At 7 o'clock last night the ceremony of  
initiation took place and a large number of candidates were put through the "hop-

per." It was a glorious day for the Shriner—a  
day that will go down in the history of the  
order, being one of the grandest and  
most successful gatherings of Shriner ever had  
in the state.

His imperial highness, the royal sultan  
of the order, arrived on time in his magni-

cant special car and was escorted to the  
Kimball in a manner becoming his high po-

sition. Long before 3 o'clock the Shriner  
began their grand entrance in a series of

red fees and immaculate shirt fronts. The Shriner appeared in full dress  
costume and brilliant fez, the fez carrying  
on the front "Yaarab temple," and a small  
star and crescent. Upon the announcement  
that the sultan was in waiting, the Shriner  
filed out of the hotel and lined up on  
Peachtree street in front of the Fifth Regiment  
band was in attendance.

Captain R. Joyner, the illustrious  
captain of the band, took the position  
of the right, the illustrations and ceremonial  
guide, John C. Joiner, Sr., being on the left,  
in the absence of illustrious first ceremonial  
guide, George H. Holliday.

Following the band was Lieutenant C.  
B. Satterlee, then the nobles of the order  
in pairs. Lieutenant H. C. Stockdale brought  
the red robes and the nobles were led by him.  
Behind him came the sultan in his car-  
riage, drawn by four fiery and magnificent  
Arabian steeds, the best that could be found  
in his pastures in the great desert of Sa-  
hara.

His appearance was one of royal splendor,  
dazzling in its effects. Costume is the most  
elaborate and costly ever made.

Interesting picture and all along the line  
of march was the recipient of admiration  
and offerings of flowers and other presents.

When the carriage stopped it was found  
to be almost weighed down with souvenirs  
from the admiring multitude.

The sultan was much after the illustrious  
style, but more elaborate, and an oil lamp,  
after witnessing it, was heard to inquire of  
another if he was "gwine to de Shriner tonite."

The comment all along the line was highly  
complimentary of the Shriner and they made  
many friends and admirers by the elegance of their appearance.

Some of the nobles of the Atlanta Shriner  
in the same were: Hon. Frank King,  
Atlanta's next mayor; Captain A. J. West,  
Hon. A. P. Stewart, Dr. A. H. Van Dyke,  
Mr. Ed McCandless, Mr. M. B. Torbett,  
Captain Billy Sparks, Dr. Huzza and Mr.  
William P. Flanders. Prominent among  
the visiting Shriner were: John S. Seay of  
Rome; E. S. and W. O. Jones of Elberton; A. R. Sullivan, of  
Macon; Ben L. Jones, of Macon, of many  
others.

The line of march was as follows:

Up Pryor street into Peachtree and out  
Peachtree to the intersection of West

Peachtree and Marietta street, to Broad,  
out Broad to Alabama, down Alabama  
to Whitehall, down Whitehall to Trinity  
avenue, down Trinity avenue to Peachtree  
street, then to the Masonic hall in our  
capital city. Arriving at the Yaarab  
temple the Shriner each was provided  
with seat around the hundredth banquet  
table, and for hours feasted and listened  
to the broads with voices of their brother  
nobles and high officers.

The line of march was as follows:

Up Pryor street into Peachtree and out  
Peachtree to the intersection of West

Peachtree and Marietta street, to Broad,  
out Broad to Alabama, down Alabama  
to Whitehall, down Whitehall to Trinity  
avenue, down Trinity avenue to Peachtree  
street, then to the Masonic hall in our  
capital city. Arriving at the Yaarab  
temple the Shriner each was provided  
with seat around the hundredth banquet  
table, and for hours feasted and listened  
to the broads with voices of their brother  
nobles and high officers.

The line of march was as follows:

Up Pryor street into Peachtree and out  
Peachtree to the intersection of West

Peachtree and Marietta street, to Broad,  
out Broad to Alabama, down Alabama  
to Whitehall, down Whitehall to Trinity  
avenue, down Trinity avenue to Peachtree  
street, then to the Masonic hall in our  
capital city. Arriving at the Yaarab  
temple the Shriner each was provided  
with seat around the hundredth banquet  
table, and for hours feasted and listened  
to the broads with voices of their brother  
nobles and high officers.

The line of march was as follows:

Up Pryor street into Peachtree and out  
Peachtree to the intersection of West

Peachtree and Marietta street, to Broad,  
out Broad to Alabama, down Alabama  
to Whitehall, down Whitehall to Trinity  
avenue, down Trinity avenue to Peachtree  
street, then to the Masonic hall in our  
capital city. Arriving at the Yaarab  
temple the Shriner each was provided  
with seat around the hundredth banquet  
table, and for hours feasted and listened  
to the broads with voices of their brother  
nobles and high officers.

The line of march was as follows:

Up Pryor street into Peachtree and out  
Peachtree to the intersection of West

Peachtree and Marietta street, to Broad,  
out Broad to Alabama, down Alabama  
to Whitehall, down Whitehall to Trinity  
avenue, down Trinity avenue to Peachtree  
street, then to the Masonic hall in our  
capital city. Arriving at the Yaarab  
temple the Shriner each was provided  
with seat around the hundredth banquet  
table, and for hours feasted and listened  
to the broads with voices of their brother  
nobles and high officers.

The line of march was as follows:

Up Pryor street into Peachtree and out  
Peachtree to the intersection of West

Peachtree and Marietta street, to Broad,  
out Broad to Alabama, down Alabama  
to Whitehall, down Whitehall to Trinity  
avenue, down Trinity avenue to Peachtree  
street, then to the Masonic hall in our  
capital city. Arriving at the Yaarab  
temple the Shriner each was provided  
with seat around the hundredth banquet  
table, and for hours feasted and listened  
to the broads with voices of their brother  
nobles and high officers.

The line of march was as follows:

Up Pryor street into Peachtree and out  
Peachtree to the intersection of West

Peachtree and Marietta street, to Broad,  
out Broad to Alabama, down Alabama  
to Whitehall, down Whitehall to Trinity  
avenue, down Trinity avenue to Peachtree  
street, then to the Masonic hall in our  
capital city. Arriving at the Yaarab  
temple the Shriner each was provided  
with seat around the hundredth banquet  
table, and for hours feasted and listened  
to the broads with voices of their brother  
nobles and high officers.

The line of march was as follows:

Up Pryor street into Peachtree and out  
Peachtree to the intersection of West

Peachtree and Marietta street, to Broad,  
out Broad to Alabama, down Alabama  
to Whitehall, down Whitehall to Trinity  
avenue, down Trinity avenue to Peachtree  
street, then to the Masonic hall in our  
capital city. Arriving at the Yaarab  
temple the Shriner each was provided  
with seat around the hundredth banquet  
table, and for hours feasted and listened  
to the broads with voices of their brother  
nobles and high officers.

The line of march was as follows:

Up Pryor street into Peachtree and out  
Peachtree to the intersection of West

Peachtree and Marietta street, to Broad,  
out Broad to Alabama, down Alabama  
to Whitehall, down Whitehall to Trinity  
avenue, down Trinity avenue to Peachtree  
street, then to the Masonic hall in our  
capital city. Arriving at the Yaarab  
temple the Shriner each was provided  
with seat around the hundredth banquet  
table, and for hours feasted and listened  
to the broads with voices of their brother  
nobles and high officers.

The line of march was as follows:

Up Pryor street into Peachtree and out  
Peachtree to the intersection of West

Peachtree and Marietta street, to Broad,  
out Broad to Alabama, down Alabama  
to Whitehall, down Whitehall to Trinity  
avenue, down Trinity avenue to Peachtree  
street, then to the Masonic hall in our  
capital city. Arriving at the Yaarab  
temple the Shriner each was provided  
with seat around the hundredth banquet  
table, and for hours feasted and listened  
to the broads with voices of their brother  
nobles and high officers.

The line of march was as follows:

Up Pryor street into Peachtree and out  
Peachtree to the intersection of West

Peachtree and Marietta street, to Broad,  
out Broad to Alabama, down Alabama  
to Whitehall, down Whitehall to Trinity  
avenue, down Trinity avenue to Peachtree  
street, then to the Masonic hall in our  
capital city. Arriving at the Yaarab  
temple the Shriner each was provided  
with seat around the hundredth banquet  
table, and for hours feasted and listened  
to the broads with voices of their brother  
nobles and high officers.

The line of march was as follows:

Up Pryor street into Peachtree and out  
Peachtree to the intersection of West

Peachtree and Marietta street, to Broad,  
out Broad to Alabama, down Alabama  
to Whitehall, down Whitehall to Trinity  
avenue, down Trinity avenue to Peachtree  
street, then to the Masonic hall in our  
capital city. Arriving at the Yaarab  
temple the Shriner each was provided  
with seat around the hundredth banquet  
table, and for hours feasted and listened  
to the broads with voices of their brother  
nobles and high officers.

The line of march was as follows:

Up Pryor street into Peachtree and out  
Peachtree to the intersection of West

Peachtree and Marietta street, to Broad,  
out Broad to Alabama, down Alabama  
to Whitehall, down Whitehall to Trinity  
avenue, down Trinity avenue to Peachtree  
street, then to the Masonic hall in our  
capital city. Arriving at the Yaarab  
temple the Shriner each was provided  
with seat around the hundredth banquet  
table, and for hours feasted and listened  
to the broads with voices of their brother  
nobles and high officers.

The line of march was as follows:

Up Pryor street into Peachtree and out  
Peachtree to the intersection of West

Peachtree and Marietta street, to Broad,  
out Broad to Alabama, down Alabama  
to Whitehall, down Whitehall to Trinity  
avenue, down Trinity avenue to Peachtree  
street, then to the Masonic hall in our  
capital city. Arriving at the Yaarab  
temple the Shriner each was provided  
with seat around the hundredth banquet  
table, and for hours feasted and listened  
to the broads with voices of their brother  
nobles and high officers.

The line of march was as follows:

Up Pryor street into Peachtree and out  
Peachtree to the intersection of West

Peachtree and Marietta street, to Broad,  
out Broad to Alabama, down Alabama  
to Whitehall, down Whitehall to Trinity  
avenue, down Trinity avenue to Peachtree  
street, then to the Masonic hall in our  
capital city. Arriving at the Yaarab  
temple the Shriner each was provided  
with seat around the hundredth banquet  
table, and for hours feasted and listened  
to the broads with voices of their brother  
nobles and high officers.

The line of march was as follows:

Up Pryor street into Peachtree and out  
Peachtree to the intersection of West

Peachtree and Marietta street, to Broad,  
out Broad to Alabama, down Alabama  
to Whitehall, down Whitehall to Trinity  
avenue, down Trinity avenue to Peachtree  
street, then to the Masonic hall in our  
capital city. Arriving at the Yaarab  
temple the Shriner each was provided  
with seat around the hundredth banquet  
table, and for hours feasted and listened  
to the broads with voices of their brother  
nobles and high officers.

The line of march was as follows:

Up Pryor street into Peachtree and out  
Peachtree to the intersection of West

Peachtree and